

# EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 243.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

TWO CENTS

## ALMOST TO MALOLOS.

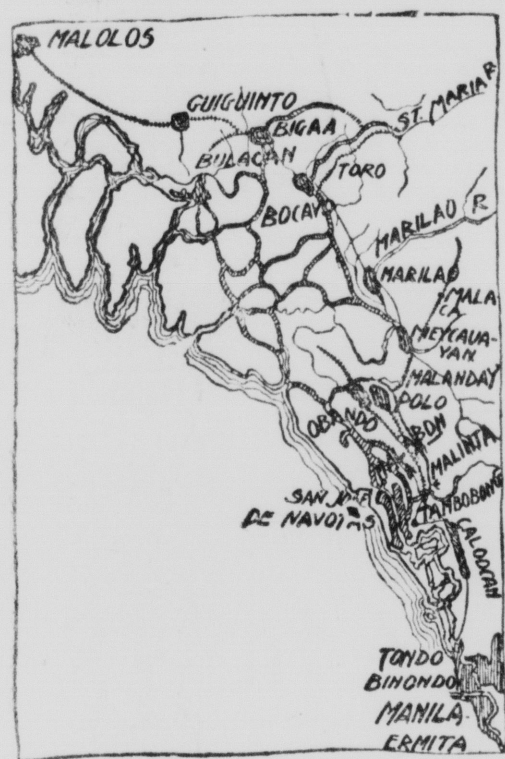
Americans Within a Few Miles of the Rebel Stronghold.

### BRAVE WORK OF PENNSYLVANIANS

News Confirmed That the Filipinos Have Moved Their Headquarters to San Fernando—Our Men Crossed the River at Guiguinto Under a Heavy Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following advices from Manila were received by the war department:

"MANILA, March 30. Adjutant General, Washington: "MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about 70. Fierce



MAP SHOWING OUR ADVANCE.

fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will resupply troops today. (Signed) "Otis."

MANILA, March 30.—The news is confirmed that the rebels have removed their headquarters to San Fernando.

In the fight at Guiguinto the Tenth Pennsylvania deployed across the river. The rebels broke for the hills after about a half hour, being unable to withstand the heavy artillery and rifle fire. Two men killed and a number wounded. The rebel loss was very heavy.

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The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraska, then one Pennsylvania and afterward two of the Montana regiments were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos.

The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of Wednesday's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance.

It is believed, however, that there will be a hard fight before Malolos is taken.

The Minnesota regiments reinforced the division Wednesday, marching from the waterworks during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

The Filipinos fired volleys Tuesday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of our positions.

Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country between Marilao and Manila presented a picture of desolation. Smoke was curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel were to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country was as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads were strewn with furniture and clothing, much of it dropped in flight by the Filipinos.

The only persons remaining behind were a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camped beside the ruins of the former homes and begged passersby for any kind of assistance. The majority of them were living on the generosity of our soldiers, who gave them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos covered in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs were to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos were stranded

in the swamps of the river or in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies gave forth a horrible odor, but there was no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese who slipped between the armies were looting when they could and had taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

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Bad Health of His Troops Had Been Sadly Misrepresented in the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Some time ago an ex-officer of the British army wrote to Secretary Hay regarding the health of troops in the Philippines and making suggestions relative to the preservation of the health of the command.

The letter was sent to General Otis, and on Jan. 31 he sent it back to the war department with an endorsement in part as follows:

"Troops here soon become acquainted with and accustomed to the climate. At present, as affairs are somewhat critical, military duty is exacting. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, there being only about 8 or 9 per cent on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further, and the condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

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Time Depends on the Exchange of Peace Treaty Ratification.

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Secretary Alger reported a favorable condition of affairs in Cuba and has expressed the opinion that more troops than are now in the island will not be needed. After the volunteers are sent home there will be 14 regiments with a total of 18,000 men in Cuba, making two regiments of regulars to each province.

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General Otis has not yet reported the names of those who fell in Wednesday's engagement. In Tuesday's fighting Private Christopher Seibert, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania, was injured severely in the hand accidentally, not by an enemy's bullet.

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WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president discussed with his advisers and called the situation in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War McKeljohn and Adjutant General Corbin, who have kept close track of the progress of the American army and the condition of the troops, were with him for some time. With them he went over the situation and expressed his pleasure at the progress General Otis and his generals had made, though he regretted the loss of life.

### Killed at Gun Test.

NEW YORK, March 30.—At the Sandy Hook proving grounds one of the 10-inch breechloading rifles burst, killing Henry V. Murphy and injuring Privates Harrigan and Deemer of the ordnance department.

## SHELLED BY WARSHIPS

U. S. and British Guns Fired Upon Samoan Towns.

### MATAAFA DEFIED THE TREATY.

Encouraged In His Stand by a Proclamation of the German Consul—Casualties Among Allied Forces From Rebels' Shots and by Accidents.

APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaans assembled in large force and aimed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malietoaans took refuge.

## P. A. BAKER.

Reverend Baker is one of the strongest and most eloquent platform speakers in the country today. He is absolutely fearless in his advocacy of Clean Government. Hear him at the First M. E. church Friday night, March 31. Admission is FREE. Reverend Crawford, pastor of the church, will preside. Come early if you desire a good seat. The lecture will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Reverend Baker lectures under the auspices of the W. G. C. Union.

The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates, about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people were leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British were fighting splendidly together, but there was a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, were arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

### Be Courageous.

It takes courage to go into the world with a Christianity which you mean to make use of.—Anon.

## OUTRAGE BY ROBBERS.

Failed to Get Money—Boy Fatally Injured and Man and Woman Badly Hurt.

EMPIRE, March 30.—A fiendish assault and attempted robbery occurred near here. M. Brubaker and wife, near Matamoros, came up on the boat to visit Jane Willets, a sister of Mrs. Brubaker, who lives with her four children one mile above here. It was rumored that Brubaker had \$500 or \$600 with him and three men concluded to go after it. They broke into Willets' home and knocked Brubaker down. The women raised an alarm and got Brubaker out and to the home of J. N. Peebles, some distance away. Later the men came back and attacked Mrs. Willets and her son Dick and beat them both badly, and Dick was fatally injured.

A shotgun and a razor were used by the burglars. One of the men was injured, as there were blood marks visible as far as this town. The men crossed the river and are in hiding. The desperadoes shot through the windows and ceiling to terrify the people.

Brubaker is 60 years of age. Dick Willets fought as well as a boy could and he wounded the robber who was hurt. The robbers made a thorough search of the house for money, but secured nothing.

### Municipal Gas Plant Sold.

FINDLAY, March 30.—The city's natural gas plant passed into the hands of the Citizens' Gas Light and Heating company for a cash consideration of \$150,000. The new company is composed of Butlalo capitalists, who will put in a plant to manufacture artificial gas. The city has spent upwards of \$1,500,000 on the gas plant in the past 13 years, all of which was paid from revenues of the plant, and the sale leaves a surplus of \$75,000 in the treasury. The city was a pioneer in the discovery of natural gas, and the municipal ownership of the plant in four years quadrupled its population.

### Three Golden Weddings.

SALEM, March 30.—Edwin and Drusilla Fogg, Quaker residents of Damascus, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Keegzy, near Tiffin, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary by having a gathering of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart of Newark celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

### A Farmer Drowned.

STEEBENVILLE, March 30.—Harry Elder, a farmer of Island Creek township, and a veteran of the Civil war, was drowned while fording Island creek in a buggy near his home. The creek was high and the current swift and the buggy upset.

### A Girl Seriously Burned.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 30.—Florence Kimberly, aged 18 years, a domestic employed in the family of Claire Hoover, here, was seriously burned, her clothing taking fire at an open grate. Her injuries are not fatal.

### NINE DEATHS IN CUBA.

Brooke Reported Demise of Men Among the Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following was received at the war department from General Brooke:

"HAVANA, March 29. Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths, Pinar del Rio: Private Claude Beasley, C, First Infantry, died 24th, typhoid. Havana: William Sweden, quartermaster's employe, peritonitis. Cienfuegos: Private Richard Porter, C, Fourth Tennessee, accidentally shot on lighter at Casilda, 26th, fell overboard, body not recovered. Private Frank Emerson, K, Sixth Ohio, at Santa Clara, pernicious malaria. Puerto Principe: Herbert Warner, farrier, H, Eighth cavalry, typhoid; George Leach, H, Eighth cavalry, typhoid. Santiago: R. E. Langford, private, hospital corps, malarial haematoma; Private Alfred Pride, I, Eighth Illinois, 23d, malaria; Rod Reilly, civilian, malaria."

### A PENNSYLVANIAN WOUNDED.

Three Men of Third Artillery Killed. Report by Otis.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—General Otis cabled the following additional casualties to Adjutant General Corbin:

March 28, killed—Third artillery, Battery G, Privates J. J. Whitney, Charles Johnson.

Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Company E, Private Christopher Filbert, hand, severe, accidental; Third artillery, Battery G, First Sergeant John O. O'Connor, eye, slight.

Injured—Twentieth Kansas, Company B, Private Louis J. Ross, foot, slight.

### GENERAL FLAGLER DEAD.

He Was Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A dispatch received here from Old Point, Va., said that Brigadier General Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., died at the Hygeia hotel.

### Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by night; warmer; winds becoming brisk easterly.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by night; warmer; south winds.

## KULP PROMPT TO DENY

Likely to Testify at Harrisburg Today.

### DENIED ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE.

Representative Norton Said Robert Evans Offered Him \$1,000 For His Vote. Youngson Said Editor Berry of Latrobe Hinted at Money Offer.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—The bribery investigating committee resumed its inquiry into the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the fight for the United States senatorship and the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill in the house. Representative O'Brien of Schuylkill testified that immediately after the house adjourned to prevent a reconsideration of the McCarrell bill, he was told by Representative Criste of Northumberland that there was lots of money in the house and that there was \$1,000 for some one. This was the day Criste was alleged to have refused an offer of \$1,000 to move to reconsider the bill.

Robb of Allegheny said that the day the original investigating committee was appointed he was asked by Representative Smith of Cameron to request Voorhees of Philadelphia, a member of the committee, not to ask him too many questions, but to let him tell what he wanted. Smith said if the committee did not allow him to tell his story in his own way he might involve some good friend of Robb and himself.

At the afternoon session Representative Norton of Wayne testified that Robert Evans of Philadelphia asked him how he stood on the McCarrell bill. Mr. Norton replied that he could not support it because his constituents were opposed to it. Mr. Evans asked how much it would cost Norton to put up a fight in his county if he voted for it, and said there was \$1,000 in it if he would vote for the bill, and offered to go with him immediately and get the money. Norton refused the alleged offer and left Evans with the explanation that he would not support the bill under any conditions.

Representative Engler of Lycoming told Norton that Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia called at his home and offered him \$500 to support the McCarrell bill.

Representative Hargrave explained that he might have been appointed on the appropriations committee if he would have voted for Quay. He said a certain official suggested this to him before he came to Harrisburg to take his seat, but no direct offer was made to him.

Chairman Fow received a telegram last night from ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp of Shamokin denying the charges of attempted bribery made by Representative Francis E. Brown of Union before the committee and requesting an early appointment to be heard. The committee probably will hear Mr. Kulp this afternoon. Representative Joseph W. Smith of Clinton, the first witness called at the evening session, was asked if a paper had been submitted to him pledging him to vote for a Republican for United States senator. Smith explained that before his election Herbert Gleason of North Bend asked him to sign a paper promising to support the Republican caucus nominee for senator if a Democrat could not be elected. The witness refused to sign that paper and destroyed it.

Mr. Youngson of Westmoreland testified that Editor Berry of the Latrobe Clipper and a man named Covode of Ligonier called at his boarding-house one night after 12 o'clock and said to the witness that he was a poor man with a wife and children and that it "would be worth his while" to go to the Commonwealth hotel. Mr. Youngson told the visitors that if they did not leave he would summon the police. The witness said no direct offer was made to him by his visitors and thought they were in Harrisburg in the interest of the candidacy of Colonel George F. Huff of Greensburg for United States senator. Youngson went to the Commonwealth hotel later and promised Colonel Huff's friends there to give the local candidate a complimentary vote and afterward wrote him a letter withdrawing his promise.

Skinner of Fulton said Representative Dumbauld of Fayette told him that he overheard Van Valkenberg tell the representative from the Pittsburg Dispatch, after a certain senator had voted for the McCarrell bill, "to give him the devil."

A number of witnesses answered the formal questions in the negative.

### SAILORS AGAIN IN A RIOT.

More Fighting at Kingston In Which Tars Were Injured.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 30.—Another riot among sailors of the American fleet ashore on leave occurred here, during which the men fought a number of water police and civilians. The most seriously injured were William Lynch of the Brooklyn and Edward Barry of the Texas, who were removed to the hospital, the former suffering from a fractured skull and the latter from a smashed face.

Lynch and the two sailors of the Texas, Green and Armstead, who were injured during the rioting on Monday night, were said to be in a critical condition. Shore leave was stopped.



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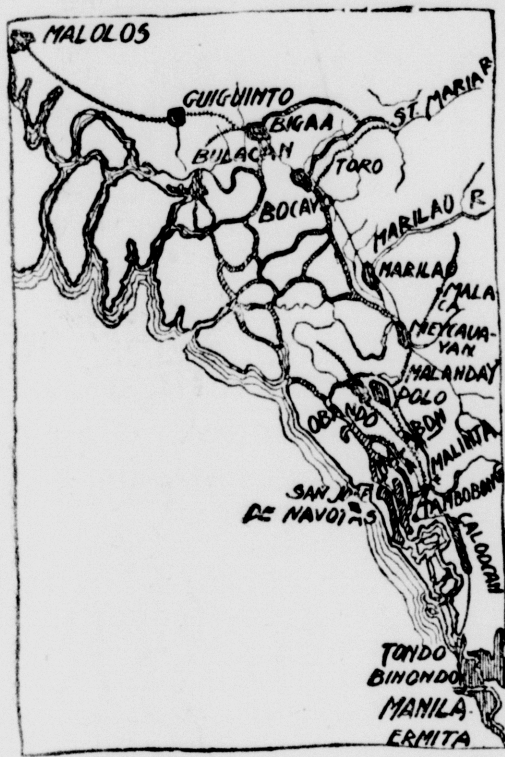
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EMPIRE, March 30.—A fiendish assault and attempted robbery occurred near here. M. Brubaker and wife, near Matamoros, came up on the boat to visit Jane Willetts, a sister of Mrs. Brubaker, who lives with her four children one mile above here. It was rumored that Brubaker had \$500 or \$600 with him and three men concluded to go after it. They broke into Willetts' home and knocked Brubaker down. The women raised an alarm and got Brubaker out and to the home of J. N. Peebles, some distance away. Later the men came back and attacked Mrs. Willetts and her son Dick and beat them both badly, and Dick was fatally injured.

A shotgun and a razor were used by the burglars. One of the men was injured, as there were blood marks visible as far as this town. The men crossed the river and are in hiding. The desperadoes shot through the windows and ceiling to terrify the people.

Brubaker is 60 years of age. Dick Willetts fought as well as a boy could and he wounded the robber who was hurt. The robbers made a thorough search of the house for money, but secured nothing.

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Three Men of Third Artillery Killed. Report by Otis.

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March 28, killed—Third artillery, Battery G, Privates J. J. Whitney, Charles Johnson.

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He Was Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army.

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Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by night; warmer; winds becoming brisk easterly.

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A number of witnesses answered the formal questions in the negative.

### SAILORS AGAIN IN A RIOT.

More Fighting at Kingston in Which Tars Were Injured.

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Lynch and the two sailors of the Texas, Green and Armstead, who were injured during the rioting on Monday night, were said to be in a critical condition. Shore leave was stopped.



# EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 248.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

TWO CENTS

## ALMOST TO MALOLOS.

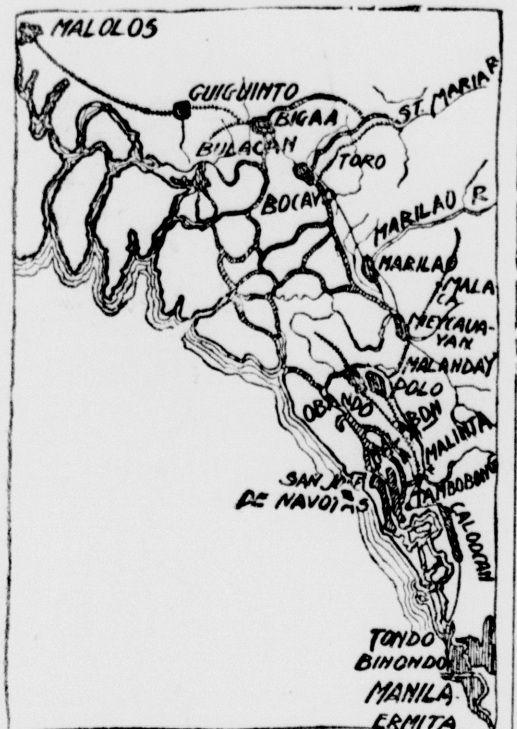
Americans Within a Few Miles of the Rebel Stronghold.

### BRAVE WORK OF PENNSYLVANIANS

News Confirmed That the Filipinos Have Moved Their Headquarters to San Fernando—Our Men Crossed the River at Guinguinto Under a Heavy Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following advices from Manila were received by the war department:

"MANILA, March 30. Adjutant General, Washington: "MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocaue. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 afternoon for Guinguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about 70. Fierce



MAP SHOWING OUR ADVANCE.

fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guinguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will resupply troops today. (Signed) "Otis."

MANILA, March 30.—The news is confirmed that the rebels have removed their headquarters to San Fernando.

In the fight at Guinguinto the Tenth Pennsylvania deployed across the river. The rebels broke for the hills after about a half hour, being unable to withstand the heavy artillery and rifle fire. Two men killed and a number wounded. The rebel loss was very heavy.

MANILA, March 30.—General MacArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left about daylight Wednesday. General Wheaton's brigade is in reserve.

The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraska, then one Pennsylvania and afterward two of the Montana regiments were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos.

The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of Wednesday's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance.

It is believed, however, that there will be a hard fight before Malolos is taken.

The Minnesota regiments reinforced the division Wednesday, marching from the waterworks during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

The Filipinos fired volleys Tuesday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of our positions.

Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country between Marilao and Manila presented a picture of desolation. Smoke was curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel were to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country was as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads were strewn with furniture and clothing, much of it dropped in flight by the Filipinos.

The only persons remaining behind were a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camped beside the ruins of the former homes and begged passersby for any kind of assistance. The majority of them were living on the generosity of our soldiers, who gave them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos cowered in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs were to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos were stranded

in the shallows of the river or in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies gave forth a horrible odor, but there was no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese who slipped between the armies were looting when they could and had taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

An old woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauayan Tuesday just dead, apparently from fright and hunger.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following cablegram from General Otis reached the war department:

"MANILA, March 29. Adjutant General, Washington:

"MacArthur's advance yesterday only to outskirts of Marilao; took until late afternoon to repair road and railway bridges and send cars through with supplies. Commenced march 6 this morning; marched rapidly on Bocaue and will continue to Bigaa, seven miles from Malolos. Enemy have destroyed railway and telegraph line; construction run following our forces. Enemy's resistance not so vigorous today. Our loss has far slight. Towns in front of our advance being destroyed by fire. Troops in excellent spirits. OTIS."

### OTIS' CHEERING NEWS.

Old Health of His Troops Had Been Sadly Misrepresented in the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Some time ago an ex-officer of the British army wrote to Secretary Hay regarding the health of troops in the Philippines and making suggestions relative to the preservation of the health of the command.

The letter was sent to General Otis, and on Jan. 31 he sent it back to the war department with an endorsement in part as follows:

"Troops here soon become acquainted with and accustomed to the climate. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, there being only about 8 or 9 per cent on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further, and the condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

"At present, as affairs are somewhat critical, military duty is exacting. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, there being only about 8 or 9 per cent on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further, and the condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

### VOLUNTEERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT

Time Depends on the Exchange of Peace Treaty Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The opinion was given at the war department that General Otis had ample force under his command and that when the regulars now on their way to Manila reached their destination there would be little need of retaining the volunteers in service there. No demand for muster out will hold good until the formal ratification of the peace treaty occurs and when this will be done is not known. The French ambassador, who is acting for Spain, has no information on the subject, and does not know when the treaty will be received here.

Secretary Alger reported a favorable condition of affairs in Cuba and has expressed the opinion that more troops than are now in the island will not be needed. After the volunteers are sent home there will be 14 regiments with a total of 18,000 men in Cuba, making two regiments of regulars to each province.

### MORE TENTH BOYS FELL.

One Reported Killed and Six Wounded Near Bocaue.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Press reports Wednesday told of the death of one Tenth Pennsylvania man and the wounding of six others in a gallant charge by General Hale's brigade on the right of the line as it advanced on Bocaue. Twenty-nine Filipinos paid with their lives for those of the Pennsylvania men.

General Otis has not yet reported the names of those who fell in Wednesday's engagement. In Tuesday's fighting Private Christopher Seibert, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania, was injured severely in the hand accidentally, not by an enemy's bullet.

### President Pleased With Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president discussed with his advisers and called the situation in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin, who have kept close track of the progress of the American army and the condition of the troops, were with him for some time. With them he went over the situation and expressed his pleasure at the progress General Otis and his generals had made, though he regretted the loss of life.

### Killed at Gun Test.

NEW YORK, March 30.—At the Sandy Hook proving grounds one of the 10-inch breechloading rifles burst, killing Henry V. Murphy and injuring Privates Harrigan and Deemer of the ordnance department.

## SHELLED BY WARSHIPS

U. S. and British Guns Fired Upon Samoan Towns.

### MATAAFA DEFIED THE TREATY.

Encouraged In His Stand by a Proclamation of the German Consul—Casualties Among Allied Forces From Rebels' Shots and by Accidents.

APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Mataafas assembled in large force and encamped in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malietoa prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Malietoans took refuge.

## P. A. BAKER.

"Reverend Baker is one of the strongest and most eloquent platform speakers in the country today. He is absolutely fearless in his advocacy of Clean Government. Hear him at the First M. E. church Friday night, March 31. Admission is FREE. Reverend Crawford, pastor of the church, will preside. Come early if you desire a good seat. The lecture will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Reverend Baker lectures under the auspices of the W. G. C. Union."

The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates, about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Rudge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people were leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats. The Americans and British were fighting splendidly together, but there was a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, were arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

### Be Courageous.

It takes courage to go into the world with a Christianity which you mean to make use of.—Anon.

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## THE EAST END.

### THEY WANT AN OFFICER

And Council Will Be Petitioned  
to

PLACE A MAN IN EAST END

To Patrol the Streets Between the Hours  
of 6 and 10 p. m.—Alex Johnson Loses  
Some Valuable Chickens—The Brick  
Works Resumed.

The residents of East End are desirous of having an officer patrol the streets from 6 o'clock until 10 in the evening, and it is very probable a request of this character will be sent to council before long. There is an ordinance relative to firemen doing police duty within a limited distance from a fire station, and basing their request on this, the petition will be presented. Some of the business men claim that inasmuch as there are now two men at station No. 2, one of them could easily do the work, and at the same time not conflict with his duty at the fire station.

Mayor Bough when consulted in reference to the matter, said: "The ward is too large for one officer to cover, and I know to cover the entire ward successfully at least two officers should be out. Fireman Finley would, I believe, come under the ordinance, as Fireman Terrence is required at the station.

#### Among the Sick.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harris is confined to the home of his parents in St. George street, suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

J. P. Reynolds, who has been suffering with an attack of rheumatism at his residence in First avenue, is improving slowly. There has been quite a change in his condition during the last few days.

William Benton is ill at his home with a slight attack of pneumonia.

John Arnold, of First avenue, who has been ill for some time with an attack of malaria, is improving.

Mrs. McDade, of St. George street, is suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism.

#### Making Repairs.

A number of improvements are now being made on the Knowles, Taylor & Anderson plant, and it is thought by many that the plant would resume within a short time. The tracks leading to the clay mines have been cleared and repaired, and a general overhauling is being done to some of the machinery.

#### Injured His Hand.

Martin Elliott, while chopping wood at his home in Mulberry street, Tuesday evening, accidentally cut the fore finger of his left hand. The cut was very deep, and had the hatchet penetrated the flesh much farther, it is probable he would have severed a portion of the member.

#### Almost Completed.

The new store room and residence being erected in Mulberry street by Mr. Neiningner will be completed within the next two weeks.

The new house in the same street being built by Capt. Abner Martin is nearing completion.

#### Mysterious Deaths.

Ten valuable chickens owned by Alex Johnson, Jr., have died recently, and the owner is at a loss to know the cause. The chickens have been falling dead from their roosts, and yesterday morning three were found lying on the ground.

#### Easter Services.

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This season's lines better than ever, many actual 50c patterns in the 25c lines, and many elegant things which are shown in exclusive New York stores for 75c and \$1. In our 50c lines, popular grades are... **25c and 50c**

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Mayor Bough when consulted in reference to the matter, said: "The ward is too large for one officer to cover, and I know to cover the entire ward successfully at least two officers should be out. Fireman Finley would, I believe, come under the ordinance, as Fireman Terrence is required at the station.

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A son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harris is confined to the home of his parents in St. George street, suffering with a severe attack of typhoid fever.

J. P. Reynolds, who has been suffering with an attack of rheumatism at his residence in First avenue, is improving slowly. There has been quite a change in his condition during the last few days.

William Benton is ill at his home with a slight attack of pneumonia.

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Mrs. McDade, of St. George street, is suffering with a severe attack of rheumatism.

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# THE BRUNT CASE NEARING AN END

The Arguments Commenced  
Last Evening,

BUT WERE NOT COMPLETED

Charles S. Speaker, For the  
State,

MADE AN ELOQUENT PLEA

Asking That the Defendant be Convicted.  
He Was Followed by Judge Moore For  
the Defense, and Then Court Adjourned  
Until This Morning—The Courtroom Was  
Crowded This Morning to Hear the Ad-  
dress of W. S. Anderson, Who Delivered  
a Lengthy Plea For the Defendant, and  
Commanded the Attention of the Entire  
Courtroom—Prosecutor Brookes Closed  
the Arguments.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special].—When  
the testimony had been heard in the  
Brunt case Wednesday afternoon,  
preparations were immediately made  
for the arguments. The attorneys were  
not limited as to time and it was ar-  
ranged that they speak in this order.  
Mr. Speaker, Judge Moore, Mr. Ander-  
son and Prosecutor Brookes. Before  
adjournment at 6 o'clock the first named  
two had addressed the jury.

The law provides that at the request  
of either side the court shall, before the  
case goes to argument, charge the jury  
as to the law governing the crime. Mr.  
Anderson made this request, and Judge  
Kennedy stated to the jury that when  
one protecting his home is assaulted and  
believes, and has reasonable cause to be-  
lieve, that he cannot repel the assault,  
he may take the life of the assailant.

Mr. Speaker addressed the court, giv-  
ing a number of references in the law  
in support of the position assumed by  
the prosecution, then turning to the jury  
he said: "I have no doubt that each  
gentleman here would not be here if his  
presence could have been avoided by an  
openly and manly course, and I have  
as little doubt that you will face this  
issue clear eyed and firm. In one of the  
most important criminal cases in which  
I have been engaged the court said,  
'harsh as the term may sound, sympathy  
has no place in the jury box, nor has  
malice.' We turn from one as from the  
other. We may pause to feel profound  
regret that circumstances have arisen to  
take the life of one young man and cast  
the shadow upon the life of another; but  
you have a duty. You will not view it  
as a matter of man, but of law, and you  
will not forget the surroundings of the  
accused. There should be no leniency  
for the defendant if he should be con-  
victed. He has all the rights of  
other citizens; no more, no less.  
The deceased had the same,  
for we believe in the equality  
of all men. Forgetting the position of  
George Brunt and Dudley Lee, we ask  
you to consider the evidence as the  
court may give it to you. In your hands  
rests the enforcement of the law, and if  
you say to Brunt, you go unpunished,  
or shirk your duty and melt away the  
grade of crime, you say to all men, 'you  
can do as he did.' You cheapen every  
human life in the state. We will there-  
fore consider this matter on the law and  
the evidence. The ablest judge I ever  
knew used always to say when passing  
sentence: 'It is the sentence of the  
law.' He did not say it was the sentence  
of the court. He was dispassionate; he  
simply voiced the law. So it is with you;  
you voice the law.

"The law is thus briefly stated: Mur-  
der in the first degree is where one pur-  
poses and with premeditated malice takes  
the life of another. In the second degree,  
one purposely and maliciously, but  
without premeditation, causes the death  
of his fellow man. And that is this:  
That George F. Brunt purposely took  
the life of Dudley Lee without delibera-  
tion.

"Crime has its root in the mind, and  
we will here today scan the acts of the  
defendant. Purposely means intention-  
ally. Brunt held the scales before him,  
weighed the consequences, and he must  
have decided that he would take life,  
and there must have been malice. It  
does not mean ill will toward the party  
slain, but a wanton condition, a regard-  
lessness of the rights of others. So you

understand the elements which compose  
the crime.

"Now what were the circumstances?  
Dudley Lee was a boy some 20 years of  
age. He had lived at the home of his  
venerable father and left it to take em-  
ployment with Mr. Brunt. He was  
fresh from that home and did not drink  
heavily, and it therefore becomes the  
more pathetic. Then he was less able  
to meet temptation and take care of  
himself. Mrs. Brunt and the lady liv-  
ing opposite the barn had never seen  
him drunk before the night of the trag-  
edy. He was not a bad boy. On the oc-  
casion in question the calamity  
had come upon him and he had turned  
to drink. I think Mr. Brunt is par-  
ticular about the manner in which his  
horses and stables are kept, and Dudley  
in his capacity of hostler seems to have  
suited him for a time, but things were  
not right that morning and he was dis-  
charged. I think I have the right to  
say to you: Remember, throughout all  
this transaction, except when he saw  
Brunt coming toward him with the  
weapon, it was Dudley Lee, in an almost  
helpless state of intoxication with  
whom we have to deal. They talk of  
threats; the whole world blossoms with  
them. The chief legal permissibility of  
threats is that if they have been com-  
municated to the party he might take  
other steps; but these threats were not  
given Mr. Brunt. The boys about the  
saloon say Dudley had no liquor there,  
but the last young man said he had  
drank beer. Their testimony is to be  
considered.

Because he was intoxicated, Dudley  
went to see Brunt that night. A lady  
has said she never saw a man so drunk.  
He was helpless. That is why he should  
be treated with more consideration. He  
undertook to strike at Mr. Brunt and  
failed. Mr. Brunt made a pass at him  
and he fell against the barn, almost  
helpless. You can trace it all in your  
mind, that scene in the yard. They  
struggle, a slight struggle, and it Mrs.  
Brunt had not raised her voice in outcry  
her husband would not have deemed it  
necessary to summon the patrol. They  
fall upon their sides. Mrs. Brunt comes  
running down the yard from the porch  
and taps the boy with her broom,  
anxious to intervene for her husband.  
Under these circumstances does a word  
of abuse come from the lips of deceased?  
Not one. It shows you his mentality;  
throws light upon his character. What  
reason had Brunt to suppose that the  
boy was pursuing his wife. There was  
no reason, he did not so believe.

"The Rigby's came over the fence  
and separated the combatants; that was  
easily done, for it was only a drunken  
assault. From this time forward three  
men, loyal to their neighbor, were upon  
the premises, and Brunt knew it. What  
next?

"The parties pass from the scene.  
Mr. Brunt goes to the porch; his wife  
stands on the walk and Dudley starts to  
leave the place. Oh, it is to be regretted  
that he remained. He was about to  
pass out when Mrs. Brunt urges her  
husband to send for the patrol. Then  
he turns; this lady was screaming  
'murder, help, police.' If there was  
one fact of which Brunt had become  
familiar, it was that his wife was  
screaming and had been screaming  
when she saw there was no danger to  
him. She said call the patrol, and  
Dudley starts for the house. She  
naturally begins to scream again; so her  
husband left his wife screaming and a  
flash went through his blood and he  
ran for his weapon. So he knew she  
was in no danger. Those screams indi-  
cated only a woman's weakness.  
Further than that, he left her in the  
custody of his next door neighbor, and  
in this state of Ohio it does not take  
much to stand in defense of a woman.  
We know Rigby, his brother and his  
son. They would have laid down their  
lives to save her.

"Mrs. Brunt was excited. She does  
not remember what occurred at that  
time, and she says it was her husband  
who said to send for the patrol; but  
other witnesses do not bear her out. He  
obeys her, and rings up the patrol.  
While he is on the landing at the tele-  
phone he hears his wife scream and he  
believes he tells you that she is being  
assaulted. They are screams similar to  
those he has heard before, and means  
no impending danger to her. If acting  
in good faith and to prevent the taking  
of life, would he have climbed the stairs  
to the front chamber and secured his  
revolver? No; vengeance is now in his  
breast and he purposes to take the life  
of Dudley Lee. Mr. Brunt says he did  
not see Lee when he came down the  
stairway, and you will please note what  
follows: Rushing up, Lee said to Rigby,  
'he's got a gun,' while Rigby saw the  
deadly weapon. Lee had been looking  
up the stairway and he too had seen  
it. It would not do for Mr. Brunt to  
admit that he saw Lee coming upstairs,  
for in that case Lee could not be

pursuing Mrs. Brunt. If he did see him,  
that is the end of this case. It was after  
the screams, you remember, when Lee  
saw death coming in the form of the  
defendant, with fixed mind and in cold  
blood, for Brunt had had considerable  
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Mr. Brunt cannot tell us where he de-  
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they were in the front yard.

"We have reached the question you  
are called upon to decide. If you ac-  
quit the accused it is necessary for you  
to believe that, at the moment the de-  
fendant fire the shot, he believed his  
wife was being assaulted, and it was  
necessary for him to shoot Dudley Lee  
to terminate that assault. It was his  
duty, his right, to know this before he  
shed human blood. Following the man  
as he did, there was no excuse. He  
cannot claim the man was assaulting  
him. The only claim he can make was  
that his wife was being assaulted. He  
pulled the trigger because his anger  
was aroused. He had decided to do it  
when he went to the dresser for his re-  
volver.

"We concede that he is a man of  
good character; but what is the weight  
of that. It is simply to determine, when  
there is doubt, whether the defendant  
committed this crime.

"The state argues that George Brunt  
maliciously and purposely took the life  
of the deceased. The defense claims that  
he believed his wife was in jeopardy.  
If you find that this last fact did exist, it  
is your duty to discharge him."

## JUDGE MOORE

Makes the Opening Argument For the  
Defense.

Judge Moore said: "Gentlemen of  
the jury, I am sorry indeed that Dudley  
Lee lost his life; but sometimes human  
beings bring trouble upon themselves.  
It matters not his race. We are to look  
upon Dudley Lee as a man. I plead  
not for sympathy for George F. Brunt,  
but for our homes and for our families.  
When they ask you to take from George  
Brunt his liberty, it is not his home  
alone that will be affected, but yours  
and mine and all the homes in this  
state.

"The law is brief. If George Brunt  
believed he was protecting his wife,  
your verdict must be acquittal. You  
must consider his actions, conduct and  
judgment from this standpoint when the  
act was done.

"You do not cheapen life, but you  
raise the value of homes when you say  
to drunken rowdies, 'stay out, we don't  
want you.' That is the kind of a les-  
son you should teach. You employ  
men; they grow careless; you need their  
services no longer; you pay them, but  
they return to demand more money or  
have a fight. There is one thing in my  
friend Speaker's language that attracts.  
It is that this boy, who had been so  
good, probably went to Sunday school,  
all at once goes off and gets drunk, and  
you are asked to send George Brunt be-  
hind the bars because this boy gets  
drunk for a solace. Do you want to say  
to all the boys, 'Go and get drunk when  
you lose your job.' I don't believe in  
getting drunk for a solace.

"George Brunt was born and reared  
in East Liverpool. Not one word comes  
here against his character. Married,  
living with his wife, his reputation for  
peace and order is good, and that goes  
far to strengthen his testimony in this  
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

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Thus far not a sparrow has been killed  
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as soon as the holes in the trees are dug  
out the stoppers will be put in and  
thereby it is hoped to put a complete  
stop to the so-called evil that the city  
is trying to eradicate.

A Cheap View of Our Possessions.  
America has nothing to fear from  
that new machine promised for the  
Paris exposition by which the observer  
can drop a nickel in the slot and see  
clear round the world.—St. Louis Post-  
Dispatch

# THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS.

## STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and  
complete line of everything.

## TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date  
productions.

## INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and  
tints.

## MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in  
Eastern Ohio.

## WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective de-  
partments.

## PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work  
attention. Prompt delivery.

## PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product  
FIRST CLASS.

# ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot  
reach the diseased portion of the ear!  
There is only one way to cure deafness,  
and that is by constitutional remedies.  
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-  
dition of the mucous lining of the  
Eustachian tube. When this tube is  
inflamed you have a rumbling sound or  
imperfect hearing, and when it is en-  
tirely closed deafness is the result,  
and unless the inflammation can be  
taken out, and this tube restored to its  
normal condition, hearing will be  
destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten  
are caused by catarrh, which is nothing  
but an inflamed condition of the mucous  
surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for  
any case of deafness (caused by catarrh)  
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Go and hear Rev. Baker, state  
superintendent of the Ohio Anti-  
Saloon league, at the First M. E.  
church, Friday night, March 31.  
Admission free. Rev. Baker is  
one of the most eloquent plat-  
formers in the country. He  
will tell some startling truths.

Judge Brubaker Died.  
LANCASTER, Pa., March 30.—H. C.  
Brubaker, one of the judges of the  
Lancaster county court, died at his  
home in this city of pneumonia, aged  
57 years.

## 7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-  
store the hair to its original  
healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

## NOTICE FOR PAROLE.

Notice is hereby given that William Brad-  
ley, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio  
State Reformatory, has been recommended  
to the Board by the Superintendent and  
Chaplain as worthy of consideration for pa-  
role or final discharge. Said application  
will be for hearing on and after April 18,  
1899

## WANTED

WANTED—A permanent position as book-  
keeper. I understand both single  
and double entry and voucher systems. Can  
give the best of references and can furnish  
bond. Address: C. D. W., Box 234, City.

WANTED—A young girl to help with  
house work. Inquire 195 Jackson st.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms, on Lin-  
coln avenue, a few steps from Horn  
switch. For particulars apply to S. Beale,  
California hollow.

FOR RENT—Bakery, in best class condi-  
tion. For rent or lease, 164 Second  
street. For full particulars, etc., inquire of  
William Nath.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, without  
board, single and en suite, with flat  
front sitting room; 167 Fifth street, city.

## M. A. ADAMS,

### AUCTIONEER

—AND—

### SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service  
please give notice few days before.

—TO THE—  
**VOTERS IN THE FOURTH WARD**  
I hereby announce that I am the regular  
nominee for  
**COUNCIL IN THE FOURTH WARD**  
On the Democratic ticket, and solicit your  
vote and influence.  
F. L. FISHER.

## S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

### CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

## RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the  
Celebrated Air Cushion  
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW



# THE BRUNT CASE NEARING AN END

The Arguments Commenced  
Last Evening,  
BUT WERE NOT COMPLETED

Charles S. Speaker, For the  
State,

MADE AN ELOQUENT PLEA

Asking That the Defendant be Convicted.  
He Was Followed by Judge Moore For  
the Defense, and Then Court Adjourned  
Until This Morning—The Courtroom Was  
Crowded This Morning to Hear the Ad-  
dress of W. S. Anderson, Who Delivered  
a Lengthy Plea For the Defendant, and  
Commanded the Attention of the Entire  
Courtroom—Prosecutor Brookes Closed  
the Arguments.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special]—When  
the testimony had been heard in the  
Brunt case Wednesday afternoon,  
preparations were immediately made  
for the arguments. The attorneys were  
not limited as to time and it was ar-  
ranged that they speak in this order.  
Mr. Speaker, Judge Moore, Mr. Ander-  
son and Prosecutor Brookes. Before  
adjournment at 6 o'clock the first named  
two had addressed the jury.

The law provides that at the request  
of either side the court shall, before the  
case goes to argument, charge the jury  
as to the law governing the crime. Mr.  
Anderson made this request, and Judge  
Kennedy stated to the jury that when  
one protecting his home is assaulted and  
believes, and has reasonable cause to be-  
lieve, that he cannot repel the assault,  
he may take the life of the assailant.

Mr. Speaker addressed the court, giv-  
ing a number of references in the law  
in support of the position assumed by  
the prosecution, then turning to the jury  
he said: "I have no doubt that each  
gentleman here would not be here if his  
presence could have been avoided by an  
openly and manly course, and I have  
as little doubt that you will face this  
issue clear eyed and firm. In one of the  
most important criminal cases in which  
I have been engaged the court said,  
'harsh as the term may sound, sympathy  
has no place in the jury box, nor has  
malice.' We turn from one as from the  
other. We may pause to feel profound  
regret that circumstances have arisen to  
take the life of one young man and cast  
the shadow upon the life of another; but  
you have a duty. You will not view it  
as a matter of man, but of law, and you  
will not forget the surroundings of the  
accused. There should be no leniency  
for the defendant if he should be con-  
victed. He has all the rights of  
other citizens; no more, no less.  
The deceased had the same,  
for we believe in the equality  
of all men. Forgetting the position of  
George Brunt and Dudley Lee, we ask  
you to consider the evidence as the  
court may give it to you. In your hands  
rests the enforcement of the law, and if  
you say to Brunt, you go unpunished,  
or shirk your duty and melt away the  
grade of crime, you say to all men, 'you  
can do as he did.' You cheapen every  
human life in the state. We will there-  
fore consider this matter on the law and  
the evidence. The ablest judge I ever  
knew used always to say when passing  
sentence: 'It is the sentence of the  
law.' He did not say it was the sentence  
of the court. He was dispassionate; he  
simply voiced the law. So it is with you;  
you voice the law.

"The law is thus briefly stated: Mur-  
der in the first degree is where one pur-  
poses and with premeditated malice takes  
the life of another. In the second degree,  
one purposely and maliciously, but  
without premeditation, causes the death  
of his fellow man. And that is this:  
That George F. Brunt purposely took  
the life of Dudley Lee without delibera-  
tion.

"Crime has its root in the mind, and  
we will here today scan the acts of the  
defendant. Purposely means intention-  
ally. Brunt held the scales before him,  
weighed the consequences, and he must  
have decided that he would take life,  
and there must have been malice. It  
does not mean ill will toward the party  
slain, but a wanton condition, a regard-  
lessness of the rights of others. So you

understand the elements which compose  
the crime.

"Now what were the circumstances?  
Dudley Lee was a boy some 20 years of  
age. He had lived at the home of his  
venerable father and left it to take em-  
ployment with Mr. Brunt. He was  
fresh from that home and did not drink  
heavily, and it therefore becomes the  
more pathetic. Then he was less able  
to meet temptation and take care of  
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Paris exposition by which the observer  
can drop a nickel in the slot and see  
clear round the world.—St. Louis Post  
Dispatch

# THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS.

## STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and  
complete line of everything.

## TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date  
productions.

## INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and  
tints.

## MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in  
Eastern Ohio.

## WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective de-  
partments.

## PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work  
attention. Prompt delivery.

## PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product  
FIRST CLASS.

# ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot  
reach the diseased portion of the ear.  
There is only one way to cure deafness,  
and that is by constitutional remedies.  
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-  
dition of the mucous lining of the  
Eustachian tube. When this tube is  
inflamed you have a rumbling sound or  
imperfect hearing, and when it is en-  
tirely closed deafness is the result,  
and unless the inflammation can be  
taken out, and this tube restored to its  
normal condition, hearing will be  
destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten  
are caused by catarrh, which is nothing  
but an inflamed condition of the mucous  
surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for  
any case of deafness (caused by catarrh)  
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Go and hear Rev. Baker, state  
superintendent of the Ohio Anti-  
Saloon league, at the First M. E.  
church, Friday night, March 31.  
Admission free. Rev. Baker is  
one of the most eloquent plat-  
form orators in the country. He  
will tell some startling truths.

## Judge Brubaker Died.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 30.—H. C.  
Brubaker, one of the judges of the  
Lancaster county court, died at his  
home in this city of pneumonia, aged  
57 years.

## 7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-  
store the hair to its original  
healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

## NOTICE FOR PAROLE.

Notice is hereby given that William Brad-  
ley, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio  
State Reformatory, has been recommended  
to the Board by the Superintendent and  
chaplain as worthy of consideration for  
parole or final discharge. Said application  
will be for hearing on and after April 18,  
1900.

## WANTED

WANTED—A permanent position as book-  
keeper. I understand both single  
and double entry and voucher systems. Can  
give the best of references and can furnish  
bond. Address: C. D. W., Box 234, City.

WANTED—A young girl to help with  
house work. Inquire 195 Jackson st.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms, on Lin-  
coln avenue, a few steps from Horn  
switch. For particulars apply to S. Beale,  
California hollow.

FOR RENT—Bakery, in best class condi-  
tion. For rent or lease. 164 Second  
street. For full particulars, etc., inquire of  
William Nath.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, without  
board, single and en suite, with flat  
front sitting room; 167 Fifth street, city.

## M. A. ADAMS,

### AUCTIONEER

—AND—

### SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service  
please give notice few days before.

## —TO THE— VOTERS IN THE FOURTH WARD

I hereby announce that I am the regular  
nominee for

### COUNCIL IN THE FOURTH WARD

On the Democratic ticket, and solicit your  
vote and influence. F. L. FISHER.

## S. J. MARTIN, RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

### CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

## RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the  
Celebrated Air Cushion  
Rubber Stamps.



# THE BRUNT CASE NEARING AN END

The Arguments Commenced  
Last Evening,

BUT WERE NOT COMPLETED

Charles S. Speaker, For the  
State,

MADE AN ELOQUENT PLEA

Asking That the Defendant be Convicted. He Was Followed by Judge Moore For the Defense, and Then Court Adjourned Until This Morning—The Courtroom Was Crowded This Morning to Hear the Address of W. S. Anderson, Who Delivered a Lengthy Plea For the Defendant, and Commanded the Attention of the Entire Courtroom—Prosecutor Brookes Closed the Arguments.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special]—When the testimony had been heard in the Brunt case Wednesday afternoon, preparations were immediately made for the arguments. The attorneys were not limited as to time and it was arranged that they speak in this order. Mr. Speaker, Judge Moore, Mr. Anderson and Prosecutor Brookes. Before adjournment at 6 o'clock the first named two had addressed the jury.

The law provides that at the request of either side the court shall, before the case goes to argument, charge the jury as to the law governing the crime. Mr. Anderson made this request, and Judge Kennedy stated to the jury that when one protecting his home is assaulted and believes, and has reasonable cause to believe, that he cannot repel the assault, he may take the life of the assailant.

Mr. Speaker addressed the court, giving a number of references in the law in support of the position assumed by the prosecution, then turning to the jury he said: "I have no doubt that each gentleman here would not be here if his presence could have been avoided by an openly and manly course, and I have as little doubt that you will face this issue clear eyed and firm. In one of the most important criminal cases in which I have been engaged the court said, 'harsh as the term may sound, sympathy has no place in the jury box, nor has malice.' We turn from one as from the other. We may pause to feel profound regret that circumstances have arisen to take the life of one young man and cast the shadow upon the life of another; but you have a duty. You will not view it as a matter of man, but of law, and you will not forget the surroundings of the accused. There should be no leniency for the defendant if he should be convicted. He has all the rights of other citizens; no more, no less. The deceased had the same, for we believe in the equality of all men. Forgetting the position of George Brunt and Dudley Lee, we ask you to consider the evidence as the court may give it to you. In your hands rests the enforcement of the law, and if you say to Brunt, you go unpunished, or shirk your duty and melt away the grade of crime, you say to all men, 'you can do as he did.' You cheapen every human life in the state. We will therefore consider this matter on the law and the evidence. The ablest judge I ever knew used always to say when passing sentence: 'It is the sentence of the law.' He did not say it was the sentence of the court. He was dispassionate; he simply voiced the law. So it is with you; you voice the law.

"The law is thus briefly stated: Murder in the first degree is where one purposes and with premeditated malice takes the life of another. In the second degree, one purposely and maliciously, but without premeditation, causes the death of his fellow man. And that is this: That George F. Brunt purposely took the life of Dudley Lee without deliberation.

"Crime has its root in the mind, and we will here today scan the acts of the defendant. Purposely means intentionally. Brunt held the scales before him, weighed the consequences, and he must have decided that he would take life, and there must have been malice. It does not mean ill will toward the party slain, but a wanton condition, a regardlessness of the rights of others. So you

understand the elements which compose the crime.

"Now what were the circumstances? Dudley Lee was a boy some 20 years of age. He had lived at the home of his venerable father and left it to take employment with Mr. Brunt. He was fresh from that home and did not drink heavily, and it therefore becomes the more pathetic. Then he was less able to meet temptation and take care of himself. Mrs. Brunt and the lady living opposite the barn had never seen him drunk before the night of the tragedy. He was not a bad boy. On the occasion in question the calamity had come upon him and he had turned to drink. I think Mr. Brunt is particular about the manner in which his horses and stables are kept, and Dudley in his capacity of hostler seems to have suited him for a time, but things were not right that morning and he was discharged. I think I have the right to say to you: Remember, throughout all this transaction, except when he saw Brunt coming toward him with the weapon, it was Dudley Lee, in an almost helpless state of intoxication with whom we have to deal. They talk of threats; the whole world blossoms with them. The chief legal permissibility of threats is that if they have been communicated to the party he might take other steps; but these threats were not given Mr. Brunt. The boys about the saloon say Dudley had no liquor there, but the last young man said he had drunk beer. Their testimony is to be considered.

Because he was intoxicated, Dudley went to see Brunt that night. A lady has said she never saw a man so drunk. He was helpless. That is why he should be treated with more consideration. He undertook to strike at Mr. Brunt and failed. Mr. Brunt made a pass at him and he fell against the barn, almost helpless. You can trace it all in your mind, that scene in the yard. They struggle, a slight struggle, and it Mrs. Brunt had not raised her voice in outcry her husband would not have deemed it necessary to summon the patrol. They fall upon their sides. Mrs. Brunt comes running down the yard from the porch and taps the boy with her broom, anxious to intervene for her husband. Under these circumstances does a word of abuse come from the lips of deceased? Not one. It shows you his mentality; throws light upon his character. What reason had Brunt to suppose that the boy was pursuing his wife. There was no reason, he did not so believe.

"The Rigby's came over the fence and separated the combatants; that was easily done, for it was only a drunken assault. From this time forward three men, loyal to their neighbor, were upon the premises, and Brunt knew it. What next?

"The parties pass from the scene. Mr. Brunt goes to the porch; his wife stands on the walk and Dudley starts to leave the place. Oh, it is to be regretted that he remained. He was about to pass out when Mrs. Brunt urges her husband to send for the patrol. Then he turns; this lady was screaming 'murder, help, police.' If there was one fact of which Brunt had become familiar, it was that his wife was screaming and had been screaming when she saw there was no danger to him. She said call the patrol, and Dudley starts for the house. She naturally begins to scream again; so her husband left his wife screaming and a flash went through his blood and he ran for his weapon. So he knew she was in no danger. Those screams indicated only a woman's weakness. Further than that, he left her in the custody of his next door neighbor, and in this state of Ohio it does not take much to stand in defense of a woman. We know Rigby, his brother and his son. They would have laid down their lives to save her.

"Mrs. Brunt was excited. She does not remember what occurred at that time, and she says it was her husband who said to send for the patrol; but other witnesses do not bear her out. He obeys her, and rings up the patrol. While he is on the landing at the telephone he hears his wife scream and he believes he tells you that she is being assaulted. They are screams similar to those he has heard before, and means no impending danger to her. If acting in good faith and to prevent the taking of life, would he have climbed the stairs to the front chamber and secured his revolver? No; vengeance is now in his breast and he purposes to take the life of Dudley Lee. Mr. Brunt says he did not see Lee when he came down the stairway, and you will please note what follows: Rushing up, Lee said to Rigby, 'he's got a gun,' while Rigby saw the deadly weapon. Lee had been looking up the stairway and he too had seen it. It would not do for Mr. Brunt to admit that he saw Lee coming upstairs, for in that case Lee could not be

pursuing Mrs. Brunt. If he did see him, that is the end of this case. It was after the screams, you remember, when Lee saw death coming in the form of the defendant, with fixed mind and in cold blood, for Brunt had had considerable time to cool. Again, is Brunt blind; he does not see Lee fleeing for his life; does not see him undertake to pass into the cellar. If there was a moment when the attack was inexcusable, it was the moment at which Brunt fired. He did not see Rigby, he says; but when Rigby took his revolver, Brunt was cool and collected. An instant after the shooting, Mr. Rigby takes the weapon, yet Mr. Brunt cannot tell us where he delivered the gun, but thinks it was while they were in the front yard.

"We have reached the question you are called upon to decide. If you acquit the accused it is necessary for you to believe that, at the moment the defendant fired the shot, he believed his wife was being assaulted, and it was necessary for him to shoot Dudley Lee to terminate that assault. It was his duty, his right, to know this before he shed human blood. Following the man as he did, there was no excuse. He cannot claim the man was assaulting him. The only claim he can make was that his wife was being assaulted. He pulled the trigger because his anger was aroused. He had decided to do it when he went to the dresser for his revolver.

"We concede that he is a man of good character; but what is the weight of that. It is simply to determine, when there is doubt, whether the defendant committed this crime.

"The state argues that George Brunt maliciously and purposely took the life of the deceased. The defense claims that he believed his wife was in jeopardy. If you find that this last fact did exist, it is your duty to discharge him."

## JUDGE MOORE

Makes the Opening Argument For the Defense.

Judge Moore said: "Gentlemen of the jury, I am sorry indeed that Dudley Lee lost his life; but sometimes human beings bring trouble upon themselves. It matters not his race. We are to look upon Dudley Lee as a man. I plead not for sympathy for George F. Brunt, but for our homes and for our families. When they ask you to take from George Brunt his liberty, it is not his home alone that will be affected, but yours and mine and all the homes in this state.

"The law is brief. If George Brunt believed he was protecting his wife, your verdict must be acquittal. You must consider his actions, conduct and judgment from this standpoint when the act was done.

"You do not cheapen life, but you raise the value of homes when you say to drunken rowdies, 'stay out, we don't want you.' That is the kind of a lesson you should teach. You employ men; they grow careless; you need their services no longer; you pay them, but they return to demand more money or have a fight. There is one thing in my friend Speaker's language that attracts. It is that this boy, who had been so good, probably went to Sunday school, all at once goes off and gets drunk, and you are asked to send George Brunt behind the bars because this boy gets drunk for a solace. Do you want to say to all the boys, 'Go and get drunk when you lose your job.' I don't believe in getting drunk for a solace.

"George Brunt was born and reared in East Liverpool. Not one word comes here against his character. Married, living with his wife, his reputation for peace and order is good, and that goes far to strengthen his testimony in this case. It's that kind of men who do these things only under the greatest excitement or provocation.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

## Boston's Sparrow Stoppers.

Thus far not a sparrow has been killed in Boston, said the Boston Transcript recently, although several have been found in the nests. It is not the intention of the city employees to kill the birds for the present, their task simply being to drive them away. To prevent the birds rebuilding their nests in the trees, the city has furnished Mr. Kennedy and his men with a large number of stoppers of the same kind that are used in oyster cans. These are to be painted the same color as the trees, and as soon as the holes in the trees are dug out the stoppers will be put in and thereby it is hoped to put a complete stop to the so-called evil that the city is trying to eradicate.

A Cheap View of Our Possessions.  
America has nothing to fear from that new machine promised for the Paris exposition by which the observer can drop a nickel in the slot and see clear round the world.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

# THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS.

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The best procurable, and a large and complete line of everything.

## TYPE.

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## INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and tints.

## MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in Eastern Ohio.

## WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective departments.

## PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work attention. Prompt delivery.

## PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product FIRST CLASS.

# ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

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Sold by druggists, 75c.

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**7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS'**  
**HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER**  
Are the only preparations that will restore the hair to its original healthy condition.  
—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

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WANTED—A permanent position as book-keeper. I understand both single and double entry and voucher systems. Can give the best of references and can furnish bond. Address, C. D. W., Box 234, City.

WANTED—A young girl to help with house work. Inquire 195 Jackson st.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms, on Lincoln avenue, a few steps from Horn street. For particulars apply to S. Beale, California hollow.

FOR RENT—Bakery, in first class condition. For rent or lease. 164 Second street. For full particulars, etc., inquire of William Nath.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, without board, single and en suite, with full front sitting room; 167 Fifth street, city.

**M. A. ADAMS,**  
AUCTIONEER  
—AND—  
SALE CRIER,  
237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service please give notice few days before.

## TO THE VOTERS IN THE FOURTH WARD

I hereby announce that I am the regular nominee for COUNCIL IN THE FOURTH WARD On the Democratic ticket, and solicit your vote and influence.  
F. L. FISHER.

**S. J. MARTIN,**  
RESTAURANT,  
175 BROADWAY.  
CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

## RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

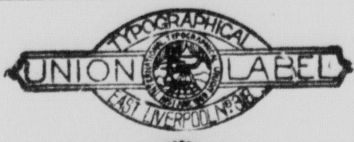


# The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

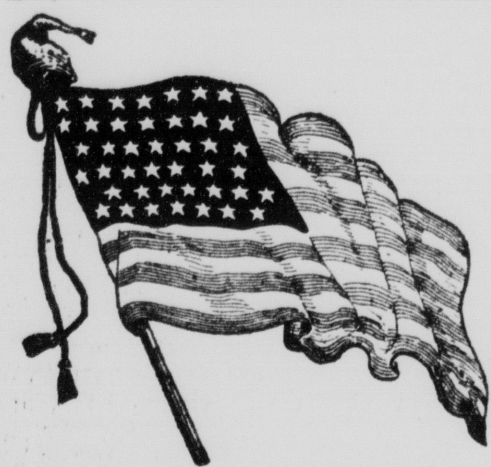
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY  
**THE NEWS REVIEW COMPANY.**  
HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.  
(Entered as second class matter at the East  
Liverpool, O., postoffice.)  
**TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:**  
(Postage free in United States and Canada.)  
One Year in Advance.....\$5 00  
Three Months.....1 25  
By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Labels at the head of their columns



## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

### TOWNSHIP.

X	Justice of the Peace, DANIEL McLANE.
X	Treasurer, S. T. HERBERT.
X	Trustee, J. W. ALBRIGHT.
X	Constable, C. W. POWELL.

### CITY.

	Council, JAMES CHALLIS.
X	JOSIAH T. SMITH.
X	GEORGE PEACH.
X	WILLIAM CUTHBERT.
X	Assessors, ROBERT McKENTY.
X	HENRY DEITZ.
X	SYLVESTER KINSEY.
X	E. N. CROXALL.
X	Water Trustees, JACOB SHENKEL.
X	W. L. SMITH.
X	Cemetery Trustee, FRANK DICKEY.
X	Board of Education, REV. J. C. TAGGART.
X	J. H. SMITH.
X	W. B. HILL.

### LET IT BE CLEAN.

What? Your ballot, of course. Vote in such a manner as to have the approval of your awakened conscience and be enabled to maintain your self-respect. East Liverpool needs the very best men in the city in the various offices of trust. Be careful as to your ballot. Let it be clean. There is much of true manhood and Christian effort in the proper casting of your vote.

### PAPER THIEVES.

It has developed that there are "PAPER THIEVES" in East Liverpool—creatures who are too niggardly or mean to subscribe to and pay for a paper, but who watch their chance to pilfer their neighbor's paper, and thus get blame cast upon the poor "newsies" for failing to deliver to their regular customers. The law punishes such thieves severely, and they will be punished to the limit if caught in the act of stealing the NEWS REVIEW.

### COURT REPORTS.

The NEWS REVIEW has won warm commendation from its readers for the splendid reports of the trial of George F. Brunt. No expense has been spared in this particular, as the management of this paper is well aware of the fact that intense interest has been manifested respecting the trial, and we endeavor, always and ever, to please our patrons. Nothing has been added to or taken from the regular court proceedings, as we aim to publish the plain truth and avoid sensationalism.

Editor News Review:—Allow me to ask Mr. George Peach, through the medium of your paper, if he paid the city for the city team hauling the dirt out of his cellars on College street, as it is circulated about town that he did not pay anything. Please answer. Yours, etc.

VOTER.

Have you seen the pretty new spring suits for little people from 2 to 8 years old at

JOSEPH BROS.

# D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

Exchange Block, Fifth Street.

## Sale of Percales.

One case—about 1800 yards—of 36 inch fast color percale. Colors red and white, blue and white, black and white. These goods are as fine but not quite as heavy as the 12½c percales. Nice weight for wrapperson waists—8c per yard.

## Dress Goods.

A small lot of 7 pieces of dress goods, two toned, fancy poplins, in navy, brown, two shades of blue and black and white. The wholesale price of these was more than \$1 per yard—we bought them so as to make a small profit by selling them at 50c per yard. They would make very nice skirts for wearing with shirt waists.

## Kid Gloves.

Prime German lamb gloves—brown, blue, green, black, white, grey, mode, tan, wide embroidery, 2-clasp, \$1.00.

Same colors as above in French kid gloves at \$1.50.  
New pearl clasp kid gloves, in light shades, \$2 a pair.  
Reynier black undressed kid gloves, all sizes, at \$1.65 a pair.

## Silk Waist Patterns.

Have received about 25 new patterns this week. No two alike. Some very pretty ones in the lot—\$4 to \$5 patterns.

## New Ribbons.

New corded ribbons for ties or belts, in all the light colors. Bayadere ribbons, very handsome quality, \$1 per yard.

# D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Reasons I Have For Voting For Elijah W. Hill.

"EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—I am a Republican, and I glory in my Republicanism. I have always been an advocate of clean and good government, and I make it my aim to vote for men whom I believe are true and good men—men who will properly care for the interests of the masses, their constituents.

"The position of Representative is an important one, and the conservative and thinking voter will carefully note the class of men who are upon his ticket before casting his ballot. I have not a word to say against any of the gentlemen who are contesting the berth of Representative with my friend. I do not believe in blackening the character of any aspirant for office. I believe in clean politics and honest government. A man's record before the public should determine his fitness or unfitness for the berth to which he aspires. What is the character and record of my friend, Elijah W. Hill?

"To the best of my knowledge, no man can truthfully say aught against his character or his fitness for the position. From boyhood to young manhood his life has been an irreproachable one. He has taken full advantage of every opportunity to forge his way to the front from an educational standpoint, until he is fully capable for the berth for which he asks your vote. He has been elected a magistrate in East Liverpool and has won a host of friends by the manner in which he has conducted his dealings with law and justice.

"He has won the warm friendship of many of our citizens by the manner in which he has given counsel to those who desired to enter the arena of law for trivial causes, and urged them to arbitrate the matter and avoid a law suit, despite the fact that he, as a magistrate, would thus lose money himself. He did lose money; but he gained that which is preferable to money, friendship and the reputation of being a just and good man,

one who will not take advantage of his neighbor.

"These are some of the reasons I have for voting for and advocating the cause of my friend, who is in turn the friend of the workingmen and working women who constitute his constituency. I therefore believe that I have a right to ask you to vote for my friend, Elijah W. Hill, for the berth of Representative, confident that you will have no cause for regret in so doing.

"REPUBLICAN."

## Quadruped With Bullet Proof Body.

Dr. F. Moreno, the commissioner of the Argentine Republic who is now in England in connection with the arbitration over the boundary dispute with Chile, has brought with him to London, I hear, a piece of the skin of the mysterious quadruped which is said to exist in the interior of the territory of Santa Cruz, in Patagonia. According to the reports of the Indians, it is a strange creature, with long claws and a terrifying appearance, impossible to kill because it has a body impenetrable alike to firearms and missiles. The piece of skin which Dr. Moreno has here fully confirms this description. I am told by an expert who has seen it, and a close examination and study lead to the conviction that the animal to which the skin belonged was about the size of a cow. This specimen will shortly be sent to the British museum, but it may be added that hopes are entertained that a whole skin, with the skeleton, will before long be obtained for the museum, since this is one of the main objects of Harry Cavendish's expedition to Patagonia—Cor. London News.

The Woman's Good Citizenship Union asks you to vote for the following ticket for school board: J. C. Taggart, J. H. Smith and A. S. Young.

Boy's vestee suits with silk vest, are sellers with

JOSEPH BROS.

## LABORING MEN.

Trades Council has made all preparation for their smoker at Turner hall this evening. Union men and their friends are respectfully invited to attend. Free for all.

The Woman's Good Citizenship Union asks you to vote for the following ticket for school board: J. C. Taggart, J. H. Smith and A. S. Young.

Ask  
Your  
Grocer



Look for  
TRADE  
MARK



The above TRADE MARK now appears on EACH LOAF.

**BAGLEY'S HOME MADE BREAD**

**THE BAGLEY CO.**

ORIGINATORS HOME MADE  
BAKED GOODS, PHONE 44.



STRONG  
AGAIN!

Sexine Pills

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY  
They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,  
For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

## THE FOURTH WARD

Heard From—Mr. W. J. Curry Out of the Race.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—Please announce through your paper that I have concluded to ask those who intended to vote for me for council in the Fourth ward, to make their choice between the two gentlemen who are candidates on the Republican and Democrat tickets. As I have no desire to enter politics further than to vote, which I always try to cast for clean men who represent my principals, I therefore ask the Prohibition friends who nominated me on their ticket to allow me to withdraw from the contest. Yours,  
W. J. CURRY.

## A MISSION TEA

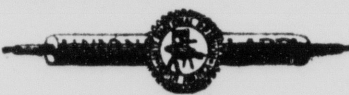
Will Be Given at the First M. E. Parsonage.

Woman's Home Missionary society, of the First M. E. church, will hold their missionary tea at the parsonage, Thursday evening, March 30th, promptly at 8 o'clock. All the members, husbands and friends, are cordially invited.

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## NO WOMAN NEED APPLY.

Paris Exposition Will Have No Special Department For the Fair Sex.

The women of America, as women are not to be recognized by the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1900. There is no woman's department and no special building where in the progress of the sex may be displayed. In brief, woman is to be placed on exactly the same plane as that of man by Commissioner General Peck.

Paul Blackmar, who in the absence of Mr. Peck is in charge of the affairs of the commission at Chicago, said recently

"We are not inclined to be lacking in gallantry, but the fact remains that never in the preparation of past exhibits at foreign expositions have women been recognized as such, and certainly they will not be in the arrangement for our display at Paris.

"In the first place, the directors of the Paris exposition would not permit of such discrimination in the matter of sexes. Should we send over to them a woman's exhibit, their first move would be to insist upon its division and distribution to the different departments. America is the only place in which it is necessary for women to insist upon specific recognition." — New York World

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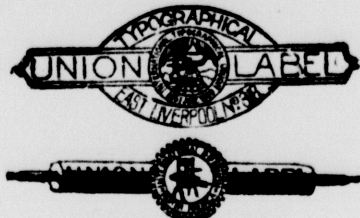


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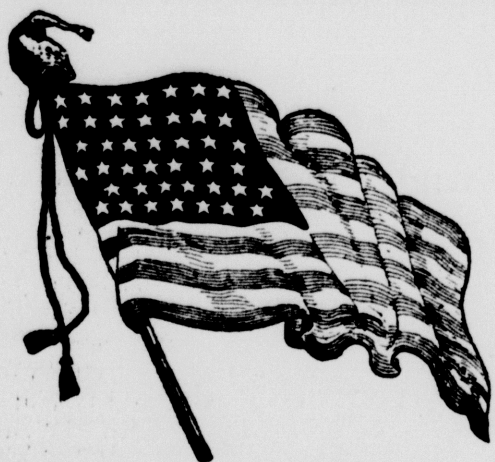
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## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

### TOWNSHIP.

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X	Treasurer, S. T. HERBERT.
X	Trustee, J. W. ALBRIGHT.
X	Constable, C. W. POWELL.

### CITY.

	Council, JAMES CHALLIS.
X	JOSIAH T. SMITH.
X	GEORGE PEACH.
X	WILLIAM CUTHBERT.
X	Assessors, ROBERT McKENTY.
X	HENRY DEITZ.
X	SYLVESTER KINSEY.
X	E. N. CROXALL.
X	Water Trustees, JACOB SHENKEL.
X	W. L. SMITH.
X	Cemetery Trustee, FRANK DICKEY.
X	Board of Education, REV. J. C. TAGGART.
X	J. H. SMITH.
X	W. B. HILL.

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What? Your ballot, of course. Vote in such a manner as to have the approval of your awakened conscience and be enabled to maintain your self-respect. East Liverpool needs the very best men in the city in the various offices of trust. Be careful as to your ballot. Let it be clean. There is much of true manhood and Christian effort in the proper casting of your vote.

### PAPER THIEVES.

It has developed that there are "PAPER THIEVES" in East Liverpool—creatures who are too niggardly or mean to subscribe to and pay for a paper, but who watch their chance to pilfer their neighbor's paper, and thus get blame cast upon the poor "newsies" for failing to deliver to their regular customers. The law punishes such thieves severely, and they will be punished to the limit if caught in the act of stealing the News Review.

### COURT REPORTS.

The News Review has won warm commendation from its readers for the splendid reports of the trial of George F. Brunt. No expense has been spared in this particular, as the management of this paper is well aware of the fact that intense interest has been manifested respecting the trial, and we endeavor, always and ever, to please our patrons. Nothing has been added to or taken from the regular court proceedings, as we aim to publish the plain truth and avoid sensationalism.

Editor News Review:—Allow me to ask Mr. George Peach, through the medium of your paper, if he paid the city for the city team hauling the dirt out of his cellars on College street, as it is circulated about town that he did not pay anything. Please answer. Yours, etc.

### VOTER.

Have you seen the pretty new spring suits for little people from 2 to 8 years old at

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# D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

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## Sale of Percales.

One case—about 1800 yards—of 36 inch fast color percale. Colors red and white, blue and white, black and white. These goods are as fine but not quite as heavy as the 12½c percales. Nice weight for wrappers or waists—8c per yard.

## Dress Goods.

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## Kid Gloves.

Prime German lamb gloves—brown, blue, green, black, white, grey, mode, tan, wide embroidery, 2-clasp, \$1.00.

Same colors as above in French kid gloves at \$1.50.  
New pearl clasp kid gloves, in light shades, \$2 a pair.  
Reynier black undressed kid gloves, all sizes, at \$1.65 a pair.

## Silk Waist Patterns.

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"EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—I am a Republican, and I glory in my Republicanism. I have always been an advocate of clean and good government, and I make it my aim to vote for men whom I believe are true and good men—men who will properly care for the interests of the masses, their constituents.

"The position of Representative is an important one, and the conservative and thinking voter will carefully note the class of men who are upon his ticket before casting his ballot. I have not a word to say against any of the gentlemen who are contesting the berth of Representative with my friend. I do not believe in blackening the character of any aspirant for office. I believe in clean politics and honest government. A man's record before the public should determine his fitness or unfitness for the berth to which he aspires. What is the character and record of my friend, Elijah W. Hill?

"To the best of my knowledge, no man can truthfully say aught against his character or his fitness for the position. From boyhood to young manhood his life has been an irreproachable one. He has taken full advantage of every opportunity to forge his way to the front from an educational standpoint, until he is fully capable for the berth for which he asks your vote. He has been elected a magistrate in East Liverpool and has won a host of friends by the manner in which he has conducted his dealings with law and justice.

"He has won the warm friendship of many of our citizens by the manner in which he has given counsel to those who desired to enter the arena of law for trivial causes, and urged them to arbitrate the matter and avoid a law suit, despite the fact that he, as a magistrate, would thus lose money himself. He did lose money; but he gained that which is preferable to money, friendship and the reputation of being a just and good man,

one who will not take advantage of his neighbor.

"These are some of the reasons I have for voting for and advocating the cause of my friend, who is in turn the friend of the workmen and working women who constitute his constituency. I therefore believe that I have a right to ask you to vote for my friend, Elijah W. Hill, for the berth of Representative, confident that you will have no cause for regret in so doing.

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## Quadruped With Bullet Proof Body.

Dr. F. Moreno, the commissioner of the Argentine Republic who is now in England in connection with the arbitration over the boundary dispute with Chile, has brought with him to London, I hear, a piece of the skin of the mysterious quadruped which is said to exist in the interior of the territory of Santa Cruz, in Patagonia. According to the reports of the Indians, it is a strange creature, with long claws and a terrifying appearance, impossible to kill because it has a body impenetrable alike to firearms and missiles. The piece of skin which Dr. Moreno has here fully confirms this description. I am told by an expert who has seen it, and a close examination and study lead to the conviction that the animal to which the skin belonged was about the size of a cow. This specimen will shortly be sent to the British museum, but it may be added that hopes are entertained that a whole skin, with the skeleton, will before long be obtained for the museum, since this is one of the main objects of Harry Cavendish's expedition to Patagonia.—Cor. London News.

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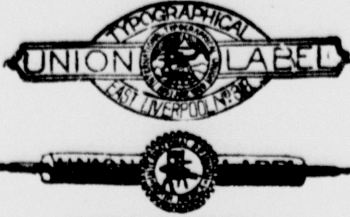


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Birds From Three Towns.

It is probable several chicken fights will take place in this locality within the next 10 days. Arrangements are now being made. Should the fights take place, Rochester, Wellsville and birds from this place will be pitted.

Easter suits for children, 2 to 8 year old, the prettiest in the city, at

JOSEPH BROS.'

Holy Week Services.

At the Evangelical Lutheran church, this evening, vesper service, sermon and preparation service will be held in English. Tomorrow evening the same services will be held in German. All are invited.

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March, 31. No admission fee.

Stylish hats for Easter at

JOSEPH BROS.'

NO WOMAN NEED APPLY.

Paris Exposition Will Have No Special Department For the Fair Sex.

The women of America, as women are not to be recognized by the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1900. There is no woman's department and no special building where in the progress of the sex may be displayed. In brief, woman is to be placed on exactly the same plane as that of man by Commissioner General Peck.

Paul Blackmar, who in the absence of Mr. Peck is in charge of the affairs of the commission at Chicago, said recently

"We are not inclined to be lacking in gallantry, but the fact remains that never in the preparation of past exhibits at foreign expositions have women been recognized as such, and certainly they will not be in the arrangement for our display at Paris.

"In the first place, the directors of the Paris exposition would not permit of such discrimination in the matter of sexes. Should we send over to them a woman's exhibit, their first move would be to insist upon its division and distribution to the different departments. America is the only place in which it is necessary for women to insist upon specific recognition."—New York World

Popularity of Hobson's Work.

It is said that the antiexpansion sentiment is so strong in Boston that books on the Spanish war find little favor there. Be this as it may, nothing could have attracted greater crowds to the windows of the Old Corner Book store than were drawn by the original illustrations for Hobson's "Sinking of the Merrimac," which were shown there for a week or ten days this month. The exhibit included Miss Beaux's striking crayon portrait of Lieutenant Hobson and several of the more notable paintings by Varian and Sprague, and, according to the local papers, the show was highly appreciated by the public.—Century

UNIONIST TALKS.

Will Mr. Challis, candidate from the First ward for council, tell me, an acquaintance of Challis' from boyhood, and thoroughly posted as to working affairs in East Liverpool from 1880 to the present hour, what right HE has to brand any man as a SCAB?

OLD-TIME UNIONIST.

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.

New style soft shirts, 48c to \$3, at

JOSEPH BROS.

PHOENIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.

CHARTERED 1851.

Has paid the highest percentage of dividends since organization. Pay dividends annually from the first year. You do not have to wait two or three years in order to receive dividends, as they are paid annually in cash, or can be applied to the policy for additional insurance as the insured may prefer. The Phoenix offers policies at a fractionally lower rate than other participatory companies. Any one desiring insurance will do well by examining the L. E. A. policy before insuring. This is one of the most attractive policies there is to offer to the insuring public. Six guaranteed cash values, age 50, 60 and 70. Guaranteed cash value, after three years. Complete statements of this plan of policy, for any age, showing every detail of the various values, cost and profit, will be promptly furnished on application to

J. C. and W. F. BEATTY,

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

Office—23 and 27 Exchange Block, East Liverpool, Ohio.



# WELLSVILLE. THEY ARE IN COLUMBUS

Privates Cohagan and Davis  
Write Home.

## DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY WILL GO

The Boys Like the Service Under Uncle Sam and Will do Credit to Wellsville. Public Schools Will Have a Vacation. All the News.

Word has been received by the families of Jesse Cohagan and Howard Davis, Wellsville's two latest volunteers in Uncle Sam's service. They are still stationed at Columbus. The boys say they have no idea where they will be sent, and like the service.

### News of Wellsville.

Beginning Monday, April 2, the public schools will close for one week.

Jesse Holloway, of the Irondale pharmacy, who has been visiting at his home, left today for Irondale.

W. C. Morrow and sons Guy and Albert, took the morning train for Salineville where they attended the funeral of Mr. Morrow's brother-in-law, the late L. C. Dallas.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will L. Morris, Broadway, a boy.

Lewis Black is ill with typhoid fever. Reverend McPhail and bride, who have been visiting friends in town, have returned to their home in New Athens.

## VALUABLE STEREOPTICON.

It is Now Used For the Instruction of Trainmen.

A new idea has been put into operation at Lexington Ky. by the Cincinnati Southern railway for instructing and examining trainmen on the meaning of train rules as applied to the various pieces of apparatus which form so important a part in the successful operation of the modern railroad. It is called the "Murphy method," taking its name from the originator, W. J. Murphy of Lexington, superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern railway.

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Writing in The Contemporary Review, Professor Sully discusses the curious aspects in which children regard dolls. He says: Professor Hall has brought to light some curious preferences of children. He tells us, for example, that, whereas out of 845 children 191 preferred wax dolls, as many as 144 pronounced in favor of rag ones. Odd preferences are sometimes shown with regard to size. A lady writes me that she preferred 4 inch halfpenny dolls because there was so much more to be done with these in the way of putting on wigs made from doormats, inking in eyebrows, etc. On the other hand, another English lady tells me that her childish ambition was the possession of a big doll—one that would fill my arms and take some of the cuddling that I wanted to bestow and which nobody seemed to want. This girl image is, so far as the uninitiated adult can divine, the true child's doll.

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### Coalfields of the World.

Geologists estimate the great coalfields of the world in square miles as follows: China, 200,000; United States, east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,500; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000, and the United Kingdom, 11,500. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she for years produced more than any other country. Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin, one only 14 inches wide has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region 60 feet thick and in the bituminous regions 18 feet thick. Our Appalachian coalfields are the largest known, and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

# ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure  
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food  
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest  
menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## BRUNT CASE NEARING A CLOSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

"He employs Lee, who does well until three weeks previous to that morning, when Brunt complained and discharged him. He goes away in the afternoon. To this time he had a revolver hanging in his room, and Brunt knew he carried a razor. When he left he took all he had, and we know he had the revolver Monday at 5 o'clock. Before he went away he was angry. At Cohen's he declared he would kill Brunt. He was thinking of revenge. He started for Steubenville and began to spend the \$10.50 Brunt had given him. Monday he comes back, and the first place we find him is in a saloon, under the influence of liquor. He talks of Brunt and wanted to do him brown. He showed his razor and asked if it would carve. Carve who? George Brunt was the man in his mind. He meets Trainer and again makes a threat against Brunt. He don't go to the house like a decent man, but waits for George in the alley, following him to the gate. Then he talks with Brunt, and without provocation grabs him by the shoulder and attempts to strike him. Brunt defends himself, and in an instant this 'maudlin, drunken boy' is on his feet. If he has anything in him, it is only that which fires his brain. The Rigbys separate the men and then start for the fence. Some one shouts to go for the patrol, and Lee turns like a flash and rushes in the house. The Rigbys say Mrs. Brunt quit screaming when the men were parted; and wasn't Byron Rigby a great fellow to protect Mrs. Brunt? Why, he was near the fence.

"George is in the house. He hears that scream and hears steps at the side of the building. He has every reason to believe Lee still has the weapon, and quick as a flash he gets his revolver, dashes down the stairs and sees Dudley Lee running through the hall from the front of the house where Brunt knew his wife was screaming. With that in his mind he fired, with no intention to kill, but to save his wife. It was either shoot or possibly see his wife injured. Under all these circumstances, wouldn't you say that George Brunt had reason to believe his wife was in danger of bodily harm at the hands of Dudley Lee?

"It is barely possible Lee went partially up the stairs, but George didn't see him. The fact that Lee said 'he's got a gun' carries no weight.

"I claim no crime has been committed by George Brunt. It was done under a high state of excitement. George Brunt sought no quarrel. If other states can protect the lives and homes of their citizens, the time has come for Ohio to do the same."

### THE LAST DAY

Of the Brunt Trial Began This Morning.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special].—The last day of the Brunt trial opened with a crowd in the court room, attracted by the fact that Attorney Anderson was to plead for the liberty of George Brunt. Mr. and Mrs. Brunt took their seats at precisely 9:30 o'clock, the defendant sitting time close to his wife. Rev. and Mrs. Lee were in their usual places.

"I do not know that it is necessary for me to spend time on the legal status of this case," said Mr. Anderson; "it has been repeatedly settled. The question is, that if this defendant honestly believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe that his wife was in danger, the verdict must be acquittal. If this jury is satisfied that George Brunt probably believed, or had reason to believe, that settles it. So I take it the defendant is not required to prove beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt.

"Something has been said of the amount of force to be used. I don't know where it has a place. The defense of George Brunt is that his wife

was in danger of bodily harm; he therefore had the right to take the life of the assailant. How are the jury to judge it? Not as we sit in this temple of justice today. They are to go to the home of Brunt, stand by the telephone, hear the cries of his wife, and then determine whether he used more force than was necessary. We must judge of George F. Brunt as he was then, not as he is now.

"Gentlemen of the jury I promise you not to weary your patience. I do not think the case requires it, and the facts are in a small compass. I have felt undying interest in the welfare of all my clients, but I have seldom had a case in which I feel my responsibility so keenly as I do now.

"The indictment charges this defendant with purposely and maliciously taking the life of Dudley Lee; it also includes the crime of manslaughter. You have taken an oath to try this case according to the law and the evidence, and there can only be one of two verdicts, that of acquittal. We stand here to protest that you shall not render a compromise verdict. Each individual mind must be convinced; the jury may compromise in a civil case, but it has no right when liberty is concerned.

"We are fortunate because counsel cannot agree as to the law. Now remember that while this defendant has admitted he fired the shot, he says he did it in defense of his wife. The rule of self defense goes to protect the wife as well as to protect himself. The husband promised it at the altar when he entered into the most sacred relation of life.

"You all know that the burden of proving crime is on the state, and you must be satisfied beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt. George Brunt must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that he did what the law required; but that is not all. If you weigh the testimony and the preponderance is of the weight of a hair in his favor, you must find for George Brunt.

"If you find that he believed Dudley Lee was about to do bodily harm to that wife of his, then the law has spoken, his honor has spoken, and the law says he is not guilty. Did George Brunt believe that partner of his was in danger? Did he have reasonable ground to so believe? If he did, bad as is the taking of human life, under the law he is justified.

"But how shall we determine it? Shall we look back with the light of evidence? We know the wife was not in danger, that Lee was not around, that he did not come in the front door. Shall we determine it would be inhuman. The little monitor in the conscience ever calls a halt to you and me. If a mistake is made by this jury and the little monitor will call you some future day, oh what pain would be your portion. Let's not be led away by argument, eloquence, sympathy or passion, but let us look at the evidence in the clear light of day. Mr. Speaker said Brunt should have investigated in a cool and collected manner. When there is nothing to disturb you here today you may criticize the action of George Brunt; but his judgment as to the law is to be determined by the circumstances that surrounded him on that other day.

"Let's hold in mind that he believed his wife was in danger of bodily harm. At the threshold we are met by circumstances. You have the right when accused of crime to cast into the balance the life you have led. I bring to you a man who has lived for 26 years near your door. I called the business and professional men of his neighborhood. They tell me he is honest and law-abiding. The state of Ohio had the right to call any one who might say the 'nav.' No one has uttered a word. Men sometimes go astray who have good reputations, I grant you; but when a man has lived a life that his neighbors say is honest, he never commits murder.

"I care little as to the connection between Brunt and Lee. Dudley may have been a good man, but something makes me suspicious. Brunt had the right to discharge him, and had paid him in full. He goes to his chamber to pack his clothes, and needs a telescope. He goes to Cohen's store, not maudlin drunk, but with his brain clear. Mark the manners in that heart as he starts to leave the store. 'I will kill the ————' Our 'boy' said that. The vilest epithet that human tongue can use. Do you doubt it? You heard Cohen. Was it liquor? He had not been drinking. Follow him from that remark. In the afternoon he meets Mr. Rinehart. He explains his discharge. 'I am not through with Brunt yet. I will get even with the ————' Our boy said that. Suppose things were reversed. Suppose Lee sat where Brunt does, and you heard those threats, could you hesitate to believe that he contemplated taking Brunt's life? The next we hear of him he goes to Steubenville, and comes

## Great Wall Paper Sale.

### New Wall Paper---Low Prices.

Ingrains at 7c, 10c, 18c—Borders, 4c to 8c.  
Dennims at 10c to 25c—Borders, 5c to 8c.  
Tapestries at 18c to 45c—Borders, 8c to 12c.  
Parlor Papers, 7c to 50c—Borders, 4c to 20c.  
Common Papers, 3c to 8c—Borders, 1c to 3c.  
Window Blinds, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c.

COME AND SEE.

## AT KINSEY'S 5 AND 10.

back with torn clothes and bruised face. We find him with the same intents and purposes at Walsh's saloon, where he said he would give Brunt that indicating with his fists. 'Say, look at that razor, isn't she a daisy? Wouldn't she carve?' Whom do you think he had in mind? Why does a man carry a razor and revolver in good old Columbiana county? He drinks the liquor. I am going to nerve myself to carve George Brunt. He starts from there with a deadly instrument. What became of them? I don't know. He goes into the butcher shops and says I am sorry for my threat. I go to the butcher and let him see I am drunk. He went into the alley because he knew Brunt passed that way. There was murder in his heart. He asks Mrs. Minsinger if her husband is home, because Brunt might scream and call for assistance. The law declares that drunkenness is no excuse for crime; but Lee was not so drunk that he could not open the gate. Brunt said he wanted no trouble with him. Lee reached out one hand and with the other struck at him. They clinched, and go up the narrow walk. Two eyes watched that struggle; that frail little wife rushes out in the yard crying for help and striking Lee with the soft end of the broom. They are separated; George Brunt goes to his house. He has been assaulted, and goes up the steps to telephone for the patrol. Lee starts into the castle of George Brunt, into his home, for the purpose of committing a crime. 'Help!' George hears the scream of his wife. He recognizes the voice; she is running around the house. That man with a razor is after her. He needed something to stay the hand of that desperate man, and could not judge coolly. 'I have left her in the back yard; why does she scream; he is after her with intent to do her harm.' Wouldn't you believe the same thing? He grabbed his revolver and started down the stairway. Looking into the hall he sees the man that assaulted him. 'I heard my wife scream at the front door; she is running to the rear, and he is pursuing her.'

"I don't know how you feel about it; but if a drunken colored man was pursuing my wife, I would kill him. George Brunt says that he believed his wife was in danger. Can any man doubt it when he heard her scream?

"Gentlemen, what say you now? Have we shown you that George Brunt, on his solemn oath, believed his wife was in danger? By the love you bear your wife, your children, your mother, answer me. I leave George Brunt with you. I have no appeal for sympathy. I would have you consider his wife, his father, this gray haired old man. He would have you consider well before you consign his son to disgrace. I would have you consider in the name of another; the sweetest word in the English language is 'mother.' And in the name of that other, who plighted her faith with George Brunt, and which faith he has kept, and in whose name this deed was done. I ask it in the name of the law, in the name of every citizen and in the name of every woman in East Liverpool; and when the hands that tends the verdict, and when he who presides, and when the voice that now speaks to you is silent in the grave, the memory will rise up to bless you. I have tried to do my duty. May that God that reigns over you aid you in arriving at a just conclusion.

### PROSECUTOR BROOKES

Closes the Arguments with a Splendid Address.

"Gentlemen of the jury—I shift from my shoulders the responsibility that has rested there to yours. We may comment upon the testimony as we see it; but you remember it. This is an exceptionally important case, and the eyes of the county, perhaps of the state, on account of the color of the deceased and the prominence of the defendant, are upon you.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

### THE TRUE MANIA.

Interesting Facts About a Lichen of the Saharan Desert.

According to M. Chastrey, the true manna of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as *Canopha esculenta* and *Lichen esculentus*. The nomads of the Sahara and south Algeria call it *Ousseh-el-Ard*. It is also found in Persia, Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is grayish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ or seed behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel. The lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste.

The Arabs, whose lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the lichen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 20 of non-nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral matter, 33 of sugar and amylaceous matter and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to their diet and a gentle laxative.—San Francisco Chronicle

### Mend Your Bird's Legs.

Young chickens and other birds frequently break the bones of their legs, and if properly attended to these fractures can be easily cured with very little trouble. As soon as the injury is noticed the fracture must be carefully cleaned and washed with warm water and then wrapped with a bit of antiseptic cotton. Splints are then prepared for the fractured limb, preferably of split elder wood, the pith of which is taken out. These splints are fastened to the cotton with a drop of glue, and held tightly in place by being wound with linen thread. The bandage and dressing are left undisturbed for from three to four weeks, then the leg is soaked in tepid water until the bandage comes off easily. The fracture will have completely healed in that time.

Canaries and other pet birds can be similarly treated in case of a fracture of a leg, only the elder splints are substituted by pieces of cardboard and the bandage is left but two weeks on the little winged patients.

### Plumbers' Battle Against Poverty.

The master plumbers of Springfield have recently formed an organization to secure better prices for their work and to regulate competition. They claim that they have had to meet a "cut-throat" kind of competition from what they call "cannonstone" plumbers that has caused, practically, all plumbing work to be done without profit.—Springfield Republican

### AMUSEMENTS.

## NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

### This Season's Event.

One week, with Matinee on Saturday, commencing Monday, April 3.

Special Visit of the Brilliant Character Actor,

### THOS. E. SHEA,

and his clever company in a repertoire of popular successes. Monday night, the new American naval drama,

## THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN

Written expressly for Mr. Shea by James W. Harkins, Jr.

SEE the arrival of the American fleet, the escape from a Russian prison, the greatest naval play on record, the arrival of the American troops to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

### Elaborate Special Scenery.

All new and up to date specialties. The biggest production ever given at popular prices.

### REPERTOIRE.

Monday night—The Man-O'-War's Man. Tuesday night—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Wednesday night—Southern Chimes. Thursday night—Slaves of Sin.

Balance of repertoire to be announced. People's popular prices. All seats now on sale.



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"Gentlemen of the jury I promise you not to weary your patience. I do not think the case requires it, and the facts are in a small compass. I have felt undying interest in the welfare of all my clients, but I have seldom had a case in which I feel my responsibility so keenly as I do now.

"The indictment charges this defendant with purposely and maliciously taking the life of Dudley Lee; it also includes the crime of manslaughter. You have taken an oath to try this case according to the law and the evidence, and there can only be one of two verdicts, that of acquittal. We stand here to protest that you shall not render a compromise verdict. Each individual mind must be convinced; the jury may compromise in a civil case, but it has no right when liberty is concerned.

"We are fortunate because counsel cannot agree as to the law. Now remember that while this defendant has admitted he fired the shot, he says he did it in defense of his wife. The rule of self defense goes to protect the wife as well as to protect himself. The husband promised it at the altar when he entered into the most sacred relation of life.

"You all know that the burden of proving crime is on the state, and you must be satisfied beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt. George Brunt must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that he did what the law required; but that is not all. If you weigh the testimony and the preponderance is of the weight of a hair in his favor, you must find for George Brunt.

"If you find that he believed Dudley Lee was about to do bodily harm to that wife of his, then the law has spoken, his honor has spoken, and the law says he is not guilty. Did George Brunt believe that partner of his was in danger? Did he have reasonable ground to so believe? If he did, bad as is the taking of human life, under the law he is justified.

"But how shall we determine it? Shall we look back with the light of evidence? We know the wife was not in danger, that Lee was not around, that he did not come in the front door. Shall we determine it would be inhuman. The little monitor in the conscience ever calls a halt to you and me. If a mistake is made by this jury and the little monitor will call you some future day, oh what pain would be your portion. Let's not be led away by argument, eloquence, sympathy or passion, but let us look at the evidence in the clear light of day. Mr. Speaker said Brunt should have investigated in a cool and collected manner. When there is nothing to disturb you here today you may criticize the action of George Brunt; but his judgment as to the law is to be determined by the circumstances that surrounded him on that other day.

"Let's hold in mind that he believed his wife was in danger of bodily harm. At the threshold we are met by circumstances. You have the right when accused of crime to cast into the balance the life you have led. I bring to you a man who has lived for 26 years near your door. I called the business and professional men of his neighborhood. They tell me he is honest and law-abiding. The state of Ohio had the right to call any one who might say the 'nay.' No one has uttered a word. Men sometimes go astray who have good reputations, I grant you; but when a man has lived a life that his neighbors say is honest, he never commits murder.

"I care little as to the connection between Brunt and Lee. Dudley may have been a good man, but something makes me suspicious. Brunt had the right to discharge him, and had paid him in full. He goes to his chamber to pack his clothes, and needs a telescope. He goes to Cohen's store, not maudlin drunk, but with his brain clear. Mark the manners in that heart as he starts to leave the store. 'I will kill the ———.' Our 'boy' said that. The vilest epithet that human tongue can use. Do you doubt it? You heard Cohen. Was it liquor? He had not been drinking. Follow him from that remark. He afterwards he meets Mr. Rinehart. He explains his discharge. 'I am not through with Brunt yet. I will get even with the ———.' Our boy said that. Suppose things were reversed. Suppose Lee sat where Brunt does, and you heard those threats, could you hesitate to believe that he contemplated taking Brunt's life? The next we hear of him he goes to Steubenville, and comes

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Common Papers, 3c to 8c—Borders, 1c to 3c.  
Window Blinds, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c.  
**COME AND SEE.**  
**AT KINSEY'S 5 AND 10.**

back with torn clothes and bruised face. We find him with the same intents and purposes at Walsh's saloon, where he said he would give Brunt that indicating with his fists. 'Say, look at that razor, isn't she a daisy? Wouldn't she carve?' Whom do you think he had in mind? Why does a man carry a razor and revolver in good old Columbiana county? He drinks the liquor. I am going to nerve myself to carve George Brunt. He starts from there with a deadly instrument. What became of them? I don't know. He goes into the butcher shops and says I am sorry for my threat. I go to the butcher and let him see I am drunk. He went into the alley because he knew Brunt passed that way. There was murder in his heart. He asks Mrs. Minsinger if her husband is home, because Brunt might scream and call for assistance. The law declares that drunkenness is no excuse for crime; but Lee was not so drunk that he could not open the gate. Brunt said he wanted no trouble with him. Lee reached out one hand and with the other struck at him. They clinched, and go up the narrow walk. Two eyes watched that struggle; that frail little wife rushes out in the yard crying for help and striking Lee with the soft end of the broom. They are separated; George Brunt goes to his house. He has been assaulted, and goes up the steps to telephone for the patrol. Lee starts into the castle of George Brunt, into his home, for the purpose of committing a crime. 'Help!' George hears the scream of his wife. He recognizes the voice; she is running around the house. That man with a razor is after her. He needed something to stay the hand of that desperate man, and could not judge coolly. 'I have left her in the back yard; why does she scream; he is after her with intent to do her harm.' Wouldn't you believe the same thing? He grabbed his revolver and started down the stairway. Looking into the hall he sees the man that assaulted him. 'I heard my wife scream at the front door; she is running to the rear, and he is pursuing her.' "I don't know how you feel about it; but if a drunken colored man was pursuing my wife, I would kill him. George Brunt says that he believed his wife was in danger. Can any man doubt it when he heard her scream?"

"Gentlemen, what say you now? Have we shown you that George Brunt, on his solemn oath, believed his wife was in danger? By the love you bear your wife, your children, your mother, answer me. I leave George Brunt with you. I have no appeal for sympathy. I would have you consider his wife, his father, this gray haired old man. He would have you consider well before you consign his son to disgrace. I would have you consider in the name of another; the sweetest word in the English language is 'mother.' And in the name of that other, who plighted her faith with George Brunt, and which faith he has kept, and in whose name this deed was done. I ask it in the name of the law, in the name of every citizen and in the name of every woman in East Liverpool; and when the hands that tends the verdict, and when he who presides, and when the voice that now speaks to you is silent in the grave, the memory will rise up to bless you. I have tried to do my duty. May that God that reigns over you aid you in arriving at a just conclusion.

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Closes the Arguments With a Splendid Address.

"Gentlemen of the jury—I shift from my shoulders the responsibility that has rested there to yours. We may comment upon the testimony as we see it; but you remember it. This is an exceptionally important case, and the eyes of the county, perhaps of the state, on account of the color of the deceased and the prominence of the defendant, are upon you.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

**THE TRUE MANIA.**  
Interesting Facts About a Lichen of the Saharan Desert.

According to M. Chastrey, the true manna of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as *Canopha esculenta* and *Lichen esculentus*. The nomads of the Sahara and south Algeria call it *Ousseh-el-Ard*. It is also found in Persia, Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is grayish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ or seed behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel. The lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste.

The Arabs, whose lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the lichen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 20 of non-nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral matter, 33 of sugar and amylaceous matter and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to their diet and a gentle laxative.—San Francisco Chronicle.

**Heal Your Bird's Legs.**  
Young chickens and other birds frequently break the bones of their legs, and if properly attended to these fractures can be easily cured with very little trouble. As soon as the injury is noticed the fracture must be carefully cleaned and washed with warm water and then wrapped with a bit of antiseptic cotton. Splints are then prepared for the fractured limb, preferably of split elder wood, the pith of which is taken out. These splints are fastened to the cotton with a drop of glue, and held tightly in place by being wound with linen thread. The bandage and dressing are left undisturbed for from three to four weeks, then the leg is soaked in tepid water until the bandage comes off easily. The fracture will have completely healed in that time.

Canaries and other pet birds can be similarly treated in case of a fracture of a leg, only the elder splints are substituted by pieces of cardboard and the bandage is left but two weeks on the little winged patients.

**Plumbers Battle Against Poverty.**  
The master plumbers of Springfield have recently formed an organization to secure better prices for their work and to regulate competition. They claim that they have had to meet a "cut-throat" kind of competition from what they call "centstone" plumbers that has caused, practically, all plumbing work to be done without profit.—Springfield Republican

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and his clever company in a repertoire of popular successes. Monday night, the new American naval drama,

**THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN**  
Written expressly for Mr. Shea by James W. Harkins, Jr.  
**SEE** the arrival of the American fleet, the escape from a Russian prison, the greatest naval play on record, the arrival of the American troops to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.  
**Elaborate Special Scenery.**  
All new and up to date specialties. The biggest production ever given at popular prices.  
**REPERTOIRE.**  
Monday night—The Man-O'-War's Man.  
Tuesday night—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.  
Wednesday night—Southern Chimes.  
Thursday night—Slaves of Sin.  
Balance of repertoire to be announced. People's popular prices. All seats now on sale.



**WELLSVILLE.**  
**THEY ARE IN COLUMBUS**  
Privates Cohagan and Davis  
Write Home.

**DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY WILL GO**  
The Boys Like the Service Under Uncle Sam and Will do Credit to Wellsville. Public Schools Will Have a Vacation. All the News.

Word has been received by the families of Jesse Cohagan and Howard Davis, Wellsville's two latest volunteers in Uncle Sam's service. They are still stationed at Columbus. The boys say they have no idea where they will be sent, and like the service.

**News of Wellsville.**

Beginning Monday, April 2, the public schools will close for one week.

Jesse Holloway, of the Irondale pharmacy, who has been visiting at his home, left today for Irondale.

W. C. Morrow and sons Guy and Albert, took the morning train for Salineville where they attended the funeral of Mr. Morrow's brother-in-law, the late L. C. Dallas.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will L. Morris, Broadway, a boy.

Lewis Black is ill with typhoid fever. Reverend McPhail and bride, who have been visiting friends in town, have returned to their home in New Athens.

**VALUABLE STEREOPTICON.**

It is Now Used For the Instruction of Trainmen.

A new idea has been put into operation at Lexington, Ky., by the Cincinnati Southern railway for instructing and examining trainmen on the meaning of train rules as applied to the various pieces of apparatus which form so important a part in the successful operation of the modern railroad. It is called the "Murphy method," taking its name from the originator, W. J. Murphy of Lexington, superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern railway.

Mr. Murphy has equipped the examining room at Lexington with an electric stereopticon and a large number of lantern slides showing the signals, track and apparatus of all kinds used on the road. By projecting these views on a large canvas the trainmen are enabled to see the road equipment as it would appear to them in the daily routine of work. It has worked so successfully in examining the men on the Cincinnati Southern that it is likely to be adopted by every railway in the country.

W. J. Murphy, the originator, has been in the railroad business all his life and for a number of years was general superintendent of the Erie road at Jersey City.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch

**Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.**

**Children and Dolls.**

Writing in The Contemporary Review, Professor Sully discusses the curious aspects in which children regard dolls. He says: Professor Hall, has brought to light some curious preferences of children. He tells us, for example, that, whereas out of 845 children 191 preferred wax dolls, as many as 144 pronounced in favor of rag ones. Odd preferences are sometimes shown with regard to size. A lady writes me that she preferred 4 inch halfpenny dolls because there was so much more to be done with these in the way of putting on wigs made from doormats, inkling in eyebrows, etc. On the other hand, another English lady tells me that her childish ambition was the possession of a big doll—"one that would fill my arms and take some of the cuddling that I wanted to bestow and which nobody seemed to want." This girl image is, so far as the uninitiated adult can divine, the true child's doll.

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**Coalfields of the World.**

Geologists estimate the great coalfields of the world in square miles as follows: China, 200,000; United States, east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,500; New South Wales, 24,000; Russia, 20,000; and the United Kingdom, 11,500. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she for years produced more than any other country. Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin; one only 14 inches wide has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region 80 feet thick and in the bituminous regions 18 feet thick. Our Appalachian coalfields are the largest known, and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

**ROYAL**  
**Baking Powder**  
Made from pure cream of tartar.  
**Safeguards the food against alum.**  
Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.  
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

**BRUNT CASE**  
**NEARING A CLOSE**

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

"He employs Lee, who does well until three weeks previous to that morning, when Brunt complained and discharged him. He goes away in the afternoon. To this time he had a revolver hanging in his room, and Brunt knew he carried a razor. When he left he took all he had, and we know he had the revolver Monday at 5 o'clock. Before he went away he was angry. At Cohen's he declared he would kill Brunt. He was thinking of revenge. He started for Steubenville and began to spend the \$10.50 Brunt had given him. Monday he comes back, and the first place we find him is in a saloon, under the influence of liquor. He talks of Brunt and wanted to do him brown. He showed his razor and asked if it would carve. Carve who? George Brunt was the man in his mind. He meets Trainer and again makes a threat against Brunt. He don't go to the house like a decent man, but waits for George in the alley, following him to the gate. Then he talks with Brunt, and without provocation grabs him by the shoulder and attempts to strike him. Brunt defends himself, and in an instant this 'maudlin, drunken boy' is on his feet. If he has anything in him, it is only that which fires his brain. The Rigbys separate the men and then start for the fence. Some one shouts to go for the patrol, and Lee turns like a flash and rushes in the house. The Rigbys say Mrs. Brunt quit screaming when the men were parted; and wasn't Byron Rigby a great fellow to protect Mrs. Brunt? Why, he was near the fence.

"George is in the house. He hears that scream and hears steps at the side of the building. He has every reason to believe Lee still has the weapon, and quick as a flash he gets his revolver, dashes down the stairs and sees Dudley Lee running through the hall from the front of the house where Brunt knew his wife was screaming. With that in his mind he fired, with no intention to kill, but to save his wife. It was either shoot or possibly see his wife injured. Under all these circumstances, wouldn't you say that George Brunt had reason to believe his wife was in danger of bodily harm at the hands of Dudley Lee?

"It is barely possible Lee went partially up the stairs, but George didn't see him. The fact that Lee said 'he's got a gun' carries no weight.

"I claim no crime has been committed by George Brunt. It was done under a high state of excitement. George Brunt sought no quarrel. If other states can protect the lives and homes of their citizens, the time has come for Ohio to do the same."

**THE LAST DAY**  
Of the Brunt Trial Began This Morning.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special].—The last day of the Brunt trial opened with a crowd in the court room, attracted by the fact that Attorney Anderson was to plead for the liberty of George Brunt. Mr. and Mrs. Brunt took their seats at precisely 9:30 o'clock, the defendant sitting this time close to his wife. Rev. and Mrs. Lee were in their usual places.

"I do not know that it is necessary for me to spend time on the legal status of this case," said Mr. Anderson; "it has been repeatedly settled. The question is, that if this defendant honestly believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe that his wife was in danger, the verdict must be acquittal. If this jury is satisfied that George Brunt probably believed, or had reason to believe, that settles it. So I take it the defendant is not required to prove beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt.

"Something has been said of the amount of force to be used. I don't know where it has a place. The defense of George Brunt is that his wife

was in danger of bodily harm; he therefore had the right to take the life of the assailant. How are the jury to judge it? Not as we sit in this temple of justice today. They are to go to the home of Brunt, stand by the telephone, hear the cries of his wife, and then determine whether he used more force than was necessary. We must judge of George F. Brunt as he was then, not as he is now.

"Gentlemen of the jury I promise you not to weary your patience. I do not think the case requires it, and the facts are in a small compass. I have felt undying interest in the welfare of all my clients, but I have seldom had a case in which I feel my responsibility so keenly as I do now.

"The indictment charges this defendant with purposely and maliciously taking the life of Dudley Lee; it also includes the crime of manslaughter. You have taken an oath to try this case according to the law and the evidence, and there can only be one of two verdicts, that of acquittal. We stand here to protest that you shall not render a compromise verdict. Each individual mind must be convinced; the jury may compromise in a civil case, but it has no right when liberty is concerned.

"We are fortunate because counsel cannot agree as to the law. Now remember that while this defendant has admitted he fired the shot, he says he did it in defense of his wife. The rule of self defense goes to protect the wife as well as to protect himself. The husband promised it at the altar when he entered into the most sacred relation of life.

"You all know that the burden of proving crime is on the state, and you must be satisfied beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt. George Brunt must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that he did what the law required; but that is not all. If you weigh the testimony and the preponderance is of the weight of a hair in his favor, you must find for George Brunt.

"If you find that he believed Dudley Lee was about to do bodily harm to that wife of his, then the law has spoken, his honor has spoken, and the law says he is not guilty. Did George Brunt believe that partner of his was in danger? Did he have reasonable ground to so believe? If he did, bad as is the taking of human life, under the law he is justified.

"But how shall we determine it? Shall we look back with the light of evidence? We know the wife was not in danger, that Lee was not around, that he did not come in the front door. Shall we determine it would be inhuman. The little monitor in the conscience ever calls a halt to you and me. If a mistake is made by this jury and the little monitor will call you some future day, oh what pain would be your portion. Let's not be led away by argument, eloquence, sympathy or passion, but let us look at the evidence in the clear light of day. Mr. Speaker said Brunt should have investigated in a cool and collected manner. When there is nothing to disturb you here today you may criticize the action of George Brunt; but his judgment as to the law is to be determined by the circumstances that surrounded him on that other day.

"Let's hold in mind that he believed his wife was in danger of bodily harm. At the threshold we are met by circumstances. You have the right when accused of crime to cast into the balance the life you have led. I bring to you a man who has lived for 26 years near your door. I called the business and professional men of his neighborhood. They tell me he is honest and law-abiding. The state of Ohio had the right to call any one who might say the 'nav.' No one has uttered a word. Men sometimes go astray who have good reputations, I grant you; but when a man has lived a life that his neighbors say is honest, he never commits murder.

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"I don't know how you feel about it; but if a drunken colored man was pursuing my wife, I would kill him. George Brunt says that he believed his wife was in danger. Can any man doubt it when he heard her scream?" "Gentlemen, what say you now? Have we shown you that George Brunt, on his solemn oath, believed his wife was in danger? By the love you bear your wife, your children, your mother, answer me. I leave George Brunt with you. I have no appeal for sympathy. I would have you consider his wife, his father, this gray haired old man. He would have you consider well before you consign his son to disgrace. I would have you consider in the name of another; the sweetest word in the English language is 'mother.' And in the name of that other, who plighted her faith with George Brunt, and which faith he has kept, and in whose name this deed was done. I ask it in the name of the law, in the name of every citizen and in the name of every woman in East Liverpool; and when the hands that tends the verdict, and when he who presides, and when the voice that now speaks to you is silent in the grave, the memory will rise up to bless you. I have tried to do my duty. May that God that reigns over you aid you in arriving at a just conclusion.

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SEE the arrival of the American fleet, the escape from a Russian prison, the greatest naval play on record, the arrival of the American troops to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

**Elaborate Special Scenery.**

All new and up to date specialties. The biggest production ever given at popular prices.

**REPERTOIRE.**

Monday night—The Man-O-War's Man. Tuesday night—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde. Wednesday night—Southern Chimes. Thursday night—Slaves of Sin.

Balance of repertoire to be announced. People's popular prices. All seats now on sale.







## TRIED TO INVOLVE HANNA.

But General Eagan Declared He Didn't  
Even Know the Senator—Other  
Beef Inquiry Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—General Eagan's testimony, on recall before the military court, was not startling. He stated that Armour & Co. had put in a bid to supply beef to be preserved by a process of their own, but that he had not considered it. He also modified a former statement to the effect that the 24-hour clause in the beef contract had crept in as a clerical error, saying that in the multitude of matters which had been demanding his attention at the time he had forgotten its insertion.

General Eagan made frequent reference during the giving of his testimony to the numerous demands upon his time during the war, making this condition an explanation for not remembering details.

Major Black and Captain Pomeroy gave the details concerning the condition of the beef brought to Porto Rico on the steamer Manitoba. Captain Pomeroy stated that of 21,000 pounds received for at Ponce, 6,000 pounds had been condemned. They also detailed the objections made by the men to the roast canned beef. Major Black told of a conversation with General Eagan in regard to the refrigerator beef, in which he quoted the latter as saying with an oath that he would have compelled the men to take the beef.

At one point Major Lee, representing General Miles, asked:

"Do you recall being present when a conversation took place concerning the letting of these contracts when Senator Hanna was present?"

"I never spoke to Senator Hanna in my life," responded General Eagan, "and I don't think I would know him if he should step into the room now. He was pointed out to me once, but I don't think I should know him now."

"But," persisted Major Lee, "were you ever present where he was when the beef contracts were discussed?"

"I recall," was the reply, "that the secretary sent for me on one occasion and asked me about the contracts when there were two other gentlemen present in the room with him. I stated to him that the contracts had already been let and that nothing more could be done. But if Senator Hanna was one of the men present I was not aware of the fact."

Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, paymaster of the navy, stated that canned roast beef was one of the articles of food used by the navy and explained in detail the careful inspection that was demanded by the department regulations. Occasionally the beef when delivered would be found to be unsatisfactory and it would be rejected. The marines at Guantanamo were supplied with this beef. There had been no complaint concerning it to his knowledge either from the marines or from the navy.

Paymaster Henry G. Colby, assistant chief of the bureau of supplies of the navy department, stated that where any question arose as to the quality of beef it was submitted to chemical analysis.

## SHERMAN AT HOME AGAIN.

As Well as Could Be Expected, but Was  
In an Exceedingly Feebled  
Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman is again at his residence in this city. He reached here from Old Point Comfort. During the night he had rested fairly well and was feeling no worse for the journey. Mr. Sherman was brought from his stateroom in a chair and carefully carried to a carriage in waiting. The party was driven directly to his home on K street.

With Mr. Sherman was Mrs. McCullum of this city, his daughter, Dr. McGill and Messrs. Wiborg and Brobasco of Ohio, relatives. At the house the patent was placed in the care of trained nurses and Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city. Mr. Sherman was resting quietly and doing as well as his friends could expect. His condition was exceedingly feeble.

The physicians were gratified at the satisfactory condition of the sick man when he arrived in Washington after his long sea voyage and several transfers from ship to ship. While traces of the pneumonia are still apparent yet the disease itself has disappeared.

## RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

Went Down in the Mississippi With  
About 50 People—Two Rescued.  
Probably an Explosion.

TYLER, Mo., March 30.—The steamer Rowena Lee sank in mid-stream in 70 feet of water. She had backed out from the landing and headed down stream when, as if by an explosion from underneath, she seemed to raise slightly in the middle and broke in two, both ends plunging downward and sinking from view instantly.

All on board perished except Captain Carvell and one mate. As near as obtainable she carried a good cabin of passengers. As reported there were about 60 people aboard, among whom were M. C. Lewis, traveling freight agent of the Lee line, and S. C. Humphrey, general agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber company of Cairo. The cause of the disaster cannot be obtained. There were probably 60 people aboard altogether.

## BALFOUR HOPES FOR PEACE.

Considers Czar's Scheme Favorably and  
Desires Arbitration Treaty With  
the United States.

LONDON, March 30.—A deputation representing the international peace

crusade, including the bishops of London and Rochester, William T. Stead and a number of members of parliament, waited upon A. J. Balfour, the acting minister of foreign affairs, and urged that her majesty's government instruct its representatives at the czar's peace conference to effectively support all practical proposals in the direction of disarmament and arbitration.

In reply Mr. Balfour promised the most hearty sympathy with the wishes of the delegation. Personally, he added, he took a sanguine view of the possibility of the diminution of war, and, he continued, there were few things he regretted more than the fact that the scheme for general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States had fallen through, although he was well convinced that the scheme, though deferred, was not defeated, and that general arbitration would be eventually adopted between them even if it was not generally adopted throughout the world.

## NO RUPTURE LIKELY.

Germany, England and United States Expected a Crisis in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The news from Samoa came with startling suddenness to officials here. The deepest interest attached to the attitude of the German government. At first apprehensions were felt that grave international complications might ensue. But these most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook.

While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa created a very serious and delicate situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and had been discussed in advance between the representatives of the three governments. The real crisis, from an international standpoint, occurred last week when this apprehended outbreak was discussed. Although relations were greatly strained, it was possible to secure an understanding which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY PREDICTED.

Sheehan Said Expansion Question Would  
Hurt the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—John C. Sheehan, the New York Tammany chieftain, arrived here from Hot Springs, Ark., and is stopping at the Planters' hotel. In the course of an interview Mr. Sheehan said:

"In my opinion 'Bryanism' is stronger than ever in the west and south, and those portions of the country practically dominate the Democratic party."

"Indications point to a Democratic victory for, despite the successful conduct of the war by the present administration, the present policy of imperialism is each day making new enemies for the Republican party."

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 30.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60¢/70¢.  
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢/41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38¢/38½¢; high mixed shelled, 37¢/37½¢.  
OATS—No. 1 white, 34¢/35¢; No. 2 white, 33¢/34¢; extra No. 2 white, 32¢/33¢; light mixed, 32¢/33¢.  
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.25/\$11.50; No. 2, \$9.75/\$10.75; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$10.50/\$11.00; wagon hay, \$9.50/\$10.00 for timothy.  
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢/90¢ per pair; small, 60¢/70¢; ducks, 50¢/60¢ per pair; turkeys, 11¢/13¢ per pound; geese, 11¢/12¢ per pound; dressed—Chickens, 13¢/14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢/13¢; turkeys, 14¢/16¢; geese, 9¢/10¢.  
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢/24¢; extra creamery, 22¢/23¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 20¢/21¢; country roll, 16¢/17¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢/12¢.  
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13¢/13½¢; three-quarters, 11¢/12¢; New York state, full cream, 13¢/13½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢/12¢; Wisconsin, 13¢/14¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢/12½¢; Limburger, 11¢/12¢.  
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢/13¢; goose eggs, 10¢/11¢; duck eggs, 2¢/2½¢.

PITTSBURG, March 30.  
CATTLE—Supply today light; market was steady. We quote as follows: Extra \$5.50/\$5.75; prime \$5.30/\$5.50; good \$5.00/\$5.25; tidy, \$4.65/\$4.90; fair \$4.00/\$4.60; common \$3.50/\$4.00; heifers, \$3.25/\$4.45; oxen, \$2.50/\$4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50/\$4.25; common to good fat cows, \$2.25/\$4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00/\$5.00; fat, \$2.50/\$3.50; bologna cows, \$10.00/\$20.00.  
HOGS—Receipts light about 5 loads on sale; market was steady. We quote as follows: Prime medium weights, \$4.05/\$4.10; heavy hogs and best Yorkers, \$4.00/\$4.05; light Yorkers, \$3.95/\$4.00; good pigs, \$3.75/\$3.90; common pigs and skins, \$3.00/\$3.50; roughs, \$2.50/\$3.50.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today 3 loads; market was steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$3.00/\$3.10; good wethers, \$2.75/\$4.90; fair mixed, \$1.10/\$4.50; common, \$2.75/\$3.75; choice lambs, \$3.00/\$6.00; common to good, \$4.75/\$5.85; clipped lambs, \$4.50/\$5.10; veal calves, \$5.00/\$7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50/\$4.50.

CINCINNATI, March 30.  
HOGS—Market active and lower at \$3.50/\$3.90.  
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75/\$5.10.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.50/\$4.60. Lambs—Market strong at \$5.00/\$5.50.  
NEW YORK, March 30.  
WHEAT—Spot market strong; No. 2 red, 84¢ f. o. b. about to arrive.  
CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 43¢/44¢ f. o. b. about new and old.  
OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33¢/33½¢; No. 2 white, 36¢/36½¢; track, mixed western, 32¢/34¢; track, white, 35¢/36¢.  
CATTLE—Market slow and 10¢/15¢ lower. Common to choice steers, \$4.50/\$5.40; oxen and stags, \$3.40/\$4.75; bulls, \$3.10/\$4.25; cows, \$2.00/\$3.80.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm and higher; lambs strong. Common to prime sheep, \$3.50/\$5.00; choice and export wethers, \$5.35/\$6.50; good clipped do, \$4.25; unshorn lambs, \$5.50/\$6.50; culls, \$5.00; clipped lambs, \$4.40/\$5.30; spring lambs, \$3.00/\$5.50.  
HOGS—Market firm. Fair to prime hogs, \$4.10/\$4.25; choice state hogs, \$4.25.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS. Primaries, Apr. 15, 1899. COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**WALTER C. SUPPLEE,**  
Center Township  
Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**E. A. ALBRIGHT,**  
Unity Township  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**J. E. McDONALD,**  
Liverpool Township  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**SAMUEL D. NORAGON,**  
of Wellsville  
Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,  
**WARREN W. HOLE,**  
Perry Township.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,  
**W. G. WELLS,**  
Center Township.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE SENATOR—  
**HON. A. H. MCCOY.**  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

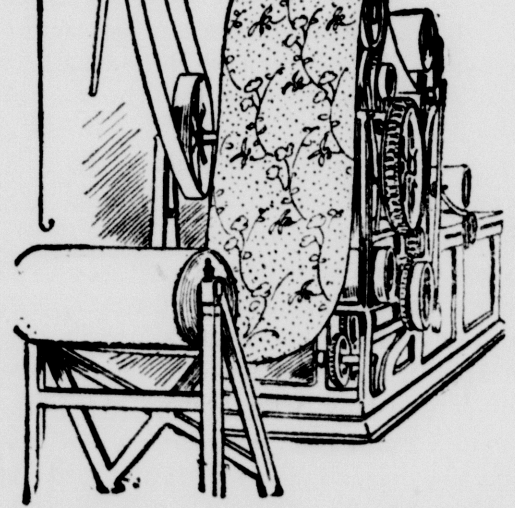
FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,  
**WILLIAM B. McCORD,**  
Liverpool Township.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,  
**SAMUEL BUELL,**  
Perry Township.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**ELIJAH W. HILL,**  
Liverpool City.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,  
**THOS. O. KELLY,**  
Of Center Township.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,  
**L. C. HOOPES.**  
Second term.  
Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries, April 15.

From the Machine.  


We buy direct from the factory, and our wall paper is selected with great care. You will find our prices to suit your pocketbook. Come in and look our line over before you buy.

**Window Shades.**  
At 10, 15, 25, up to 50c.

**Floor Oil Cloths.**  
1 yard wide, 20, 25 and 30c a yard.  
1½ yards wide, 30, 35 and 40c a yard.  
2 yards wide, 40, 50 and 60c a yard.  
Table oil cloth, 10 and 15c.  
20c gas mantles for 15c.  
Gas lamp complete, warranted, only 49c.  
Sad irons (common) 3c lb.

**W. A. HILL,** 5 and 10.

**Members**  
Are requested to bring in their  
**PASS BOOKS**  
For Annual Settlement on or before  
March 1st.

**THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,**  
Corner Fifth and Washington.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	3:35	4:37	5:39	6:41	7:39
Pittsburgh	15:45	16:30	17:15	18:00	18:45
Beaver	16:35	17:20	18:05	18:50	19:35
Vanport	16:45	17:30	18:15	19:00	19:45
Industry	16:55	17:40	18:25	19:10	19:55
Books Ferry	17:05	17:50	18:35	19:20	20:05
Smiths Ferry	17:15	18:00	18:45	19:30	20:15
East Liverpool	17:25	18:10	18:55	19:40	20:25
Wellsville	17:30	18:15	19:00	19:45	20:30
Wellsville	17:38	18:23	19:08	19:53	20:38
Wellsville Shop	17:43	18:28	19:13	19:58	20:43
Yellow Creek	17:48	18:33	19:18	20:03	20:48
Hammondsville	17:53	18:38	19:23	20:08	20:53
Ironville	18:00	18:35	19:20	20:05	20:50
Salineville	18:06	18:41	19:26	20:11	20:56
Bayard	18:10	18:45	19:30	20:15	21:00
Alliance	18:20	18:55	19:40	20:25	21:10
Ravenna	18:30	19:05	19:50	20:35	21:20
Hudson	18:40	19:15	20:00	20:45	21:30
Cleveland	18:50	19:25	20:10	20:55	21:40
Wellsville	17:55	18:40	19:25	20:10	20:55
Wellsville Shop	18:00	18:45	19:30	20:15	21:00
Yellow Creek	18:05	18:50	19:35	20:20	21:05
Port Homer	18:08	18:43	19:28	20:13	21:08
Empire	18:10	18:45	19:30	20:15	21:10
Elliottsville	18:17	18:52	19:37	20:22	21:17
Toronto	18:21	18:56	19:41	20:26	21:21
Ostonsia	18:28	19:03	19:48	20:33	21:28
Steubenville	18:44	19:19	20:04	20:49	21:44
Brilliant	18:44	19:19	20:04	20:49	21:44
Mingo Je	18:51	19:26	20:11	20:56	21:51
Brilliant	18:58	19:33	20:18	21:03	21:58
Rush Run	19:07	19:42	20:27	21:12	22:07
Portland	19:14	19:49	20:34	21:19	22:14
Yorkville	19:19	19:54	20:39	21:24	22:19
Martins Ferry	19:32	20:07	20:42	21:27	22:32
Bellevue	19:40	20:15	20:50	21:35	22:40
Bellevue	19:45	20:20	20:55	21:40	22:45

Eastward.	3:40	4:36	5:32	6:28	7:24
Bellevue	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Bridgeport	14:53	15:08	15:23	15:38	15:53
Martins Ferry	15:01	15:16	15:31	15:46	16:01
Portland	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15
Rush Run	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20
Brilliant	15:28	15:43	15:58	16:13	16:28
Mingo Je	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20	16:35
Steubenville	15:44	16:09	16:24	16:39	16:54
Ostonsia	15:44	16:09	16:24	16:39	16:54
Toronto	15:50	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00
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East Liverpool	16:57	17:22	17:37	17:52	18:07
Smiths Ferry	17:07	17:32	17:47	18:02	18:17
Books Ferry	17:15	17:40	17:55	18:10	18:25
Industry	17:25	17:50	18:05	18:20	18:35
Vanport	17:34	18:09	18:24	18:39	18:54
Beaver	17:41	18:16	18:31	18:46	19:01
Pittsburgh	17:50	18:25	18:40	18:55	19:10

Man Sleeping Cars are run on Westward 3:42, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 3:47 and 4:36 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 3:36 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 3:40 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. Nos. 3:35 and 3:37 connect at Payson for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 3:40 and 3:46 connect with Nos. 3:35 and 3:37 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent  
27-28, H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee
No. 6.....	2 20 p. m. 3 30 p. m.
No. 34.....	6 50 a. m. 7 55 a. m.
No. 36.....	11 45 a. m. 2 00 p. m.

Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m. 9 40 a. m.
No. 33.....	5 15 p. m. 6 20 p. m.
No. 35.....	6 45 a. m. 11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.  
Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellevue, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.  
K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

## The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash—THOS. H. FISHER.

**BOARD OF DIRECTORS**  
DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON  
J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY  
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. O. THOMPSON  
JAS. N. VODREY

**Capital, - - - \$100,000**  
**Surplus, - - - 50,000**

**General Banking Business**  
**Invite Business and**  
**Personal Accounts**

**Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent**

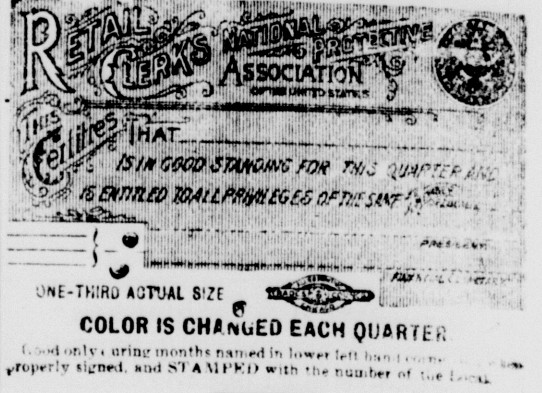
**193 Washington Street.**

**ALL THE NEWS** In the  
**NEWS** REVUE

## UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours and union labor employed.

**PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.**  
All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card when making their purchases.  
Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE  
COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER  
Good only, bring months named in lower left hand corner, properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

## UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor



## TRIED TO INVOLVE HANNA.

General Eagan Declared He Didn't  
Even Know the Senator—Other  
Beef Inquiry Testimony.

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General Eagan made frequent reference during the giving of his testimony to the numerous demands upon his time during the war, making this condition an explanation for not remembering details.

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At one point Major Lee, representing General Miles, asked:

"Do you recall being present when a conversation took place concerning the letting of these contracts when Senator Hanna was present?"

"I never spoke to Senator Hanna in my life," responded General Eagan, "and I don't think I would know him if he should step into the room now. He was pointed out to me once, but I don't think I should know him now."

"But," persisted Major Lee, "were you ever present where he was when the beef contracts were discussed?"

"I recall," was the reply, "that the secretary sent for me on one occasion and asked me about the contracts when there were two other gentlemen present in the room with him. I stated to him that the contracts had already been let and that nothing more could be done. But if Senator Hanna was one of the men present I was not aware of the fact."

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Paymaster Henry G. Colby, assistant chief of the bureau of supplies of the navy department, stated that where any question arose as to the quality of beef it was submitted to chemical analysis.

## SHERMAN AT HOME AGAIN.

As Well as Could Be Expected, but Was  
In an Exceedingly Feebled  
Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman is again at his residence in this city. He reached here from Old Point Comfort. During the night he had rested fairly well and was feeling no worse for the journey. Mr. Sherman was brought from his stateroom in a chair and carefully carried to a carriage in waiting. The party was driven directly to his home on K street.

With Mr. Sherman were Mrs. McCullum of this city, his daughter, Dr. McGill and Messrs. Wiborg and Brocasco of Ohio, relatives. At the house the patent was placed in the care of trained nurses and Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city. Mr. Sherman was resting quietly and doing as well as his friends could expect. His condition was exceedingly feeble.

The physicians were gratified at the satisfactory condition of the sick man when he arrived in Washington after his long sea voyage and several transfers from ship to ship. While traces of the pneumonia are still apparent yet the disease itself has disappeared.

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About 50 People—Two Rescued.  
Probably an Explosion.

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the United States.

LONDON, March 30.—A deputation representing the international peace

crusade, including the bishops of London and Rochester, William T. Stead and a number of members of parliament, waited upon A. J. Balfour, the acting minister of foreign affairs, and urged that her majesty's government instruct its representatives at the czar's peace conference to effectively support all practical proposals in the direction of disarmament and arbitration.

In reply Mr. Balfour promised the most hearty sympathy with the wishes of the delegation. Personally, he added, he took a sanguine view of the possibility of the diminution of war, and he continued, there were few things he regretted more than the fact that the scheme for general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States had fallen through, although he was well convinced that the scheme, though deferred, was not defeated, and that general arbitration would be eventually adopted between them even if it was not generally adopted throughout the world.

## NO RUPTURE LIKELY.

Germany, England and United States Expected a Crisis in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The news from Samoa came with startling suddenness to officials here. The deepest interest attached to the attitude of the German government. At first apprehensions were felt that grave international complications might ensue. But those most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook.

While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa created a very serious and delicate situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and had been discussed in advance between the representatives of the three governments. The real crisis, from an international standpoint, occurred last week when this apprehended outbreak was discussed. Although relations were greatly strained, it was possible to secure an understanding which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

## DEMOCRATIC VICTORY PREDICTED.

Sheehan Said Expansion Question Would  
Hurt the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—John C. Sheehan, the New York Tammany chieftain, arrived here from Hot Springs, Ark., and is stopping at the Planters' hotel. In the course of an interview Mr. Sheehan said:

"In my opinion 'Bryanism' is stronger than ever in the west and south, and those portions of the country practically dominate the Democratic party."

"Indications point to a Democratic victory for, despite the successful conduct of the war by the present administration, the present policy of imperialism is each day making new enemies for the Republican party."

## THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, March 29.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60¢@70¢.  
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢@41½¢; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38¢@38½¢; high mixed shelled, 37¢@38¢.  
OATS—No. 1 white, 34¢@35¢; No. 2 white, 33¢@34¢; extra No. 2 white, 32¢@33¢; light mixed, 32¢@33¢.  
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.25@11.50; No. 2, \$9.75@10.75; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$10.50@11.00; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.  
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢@90¢ per pair; small, 60¢@70¢; ducks, 50¢@60¢ per pair; turkeys, 11¢@13¢ per pound; geese, 11¢@12¢ per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 13¢@14¢ per pound; ducks, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, 14¢@16¢; geese, 9¢@10¢.  
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20¢@24¢; extra creamery, 22¢@23¢; Ohio, fancy creamery, 20¢@21¢; country roll, 16¢@17¢; low grade and cooking, 10¢@12¢.  
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13¢@13½¢; three-quarters, 11¢@12¢; New York state, full cream, 13¢@13½¢; Ohio Swiss, 11¢@12¢; Wisconsin, 13¢@14¢; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢@12½¢; Limburger, 11¢@12¢.  
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢@13¢; goose eggs, 70¢@75¢; duck eggs, 32¢@35¢.

PITTSBURG, March 29.  
CATTLE—Supply today light; market was steady. We quote as follows: Extra, \$5.50@5.75; prime, \$5.00@5.50; good, \$4.50@5.25; city, \$4.15@4.40; fair, \$4.00@4.60; common, \$3.50@4.00; heifers, \$3.25@4.60; oxen, \$2.50@4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.00@4.25; common to good fat cows, \$2.25@4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00@5.00; fair, \$2.50@3.50; bologna cows, \$1.00@2.00.  
HOGS—Receipts light, about 5 loads on sale; market was steady. We quote as follows: Prime medium weights, \$4.65@4.10; heavy hogs and best Yorkers, \$4.00@4.05; light Yorkers, \$3.95@4.00; good pigs, \$3.75@3.90; common pigs and sows, \$3.00@3.50; roughs, \$2.50@3.50.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today 3 loads; market was steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$5.00@5.10; good wethers, \$4.75@4.90; fair mixed, \$4.10@4.50; common, \$2.75@3.75; choice lambs, \$5.00@5.00; common to good, \$4.75@5.85; clipped lambs, \$4.50@5.10; veal calves, \$6.00@7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50@4.50.

CINCINNATI, March 29.  
HOGS—Market active and lower at \$3.35@3.90.  
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75@5.10.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.50@4.60. Lambs—Market strong at \$5.00@5.55.

NEW YORK, March 29.  
WHEAT—Spot market strong; No. 2 red, 84¢ f. o. b. about to arrive.  
CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 43¢@44¢ f. o. b. about new and old.  
OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33¢@33½¢; No. 2 white, 30¢@30½¢; track, mixed western, 21¢@34¢; track, white, 35¢@36¢.  
CATTLE—Market slow and 10¢@15¢ lower. Common to choice steers, \$4.50@5.40; oxen and stags, \$3.40@4.75; bulls, \$3.10@4.25; calves, \$2.00@3.80.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm and higher; lambs strong. Common to prime sheep, \$3.50@5.00; choice and export wethers, \$3.75@5.50; good clipped do, \$4.25; unshorn lambs, \$5.50@6.50; culls, \$5.00; clipped lambs, \$4.40@5.30; spring lambs, \$3.00@5.50.  
HOGS—Market firm. Fair to prime hogs, \$4.10@4.30; choice state hogs, \$4.25.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS. Primaries, Apr. 15, 1899. COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,

**WALTER C. SUPPLEE,**

Center Township

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

**E. A. ALBRIGHT,**

Unity Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

**J. E. M'DONALD,**

Liverpool Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,

**SAMUEL D. NORAGON,**

of Wellsville

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,

**WARREN W. HOLE,**

Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,

**W. G. WELLS,**

Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE SENATOR—

**HON. A. H. McCOY.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

**WILLIAM B. M'CORD,**

Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,

**SAMUEL BUELL,**

Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,

**ELIJAH W. HILL,**

Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,

**THOS. O. KELLY,**

Of Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

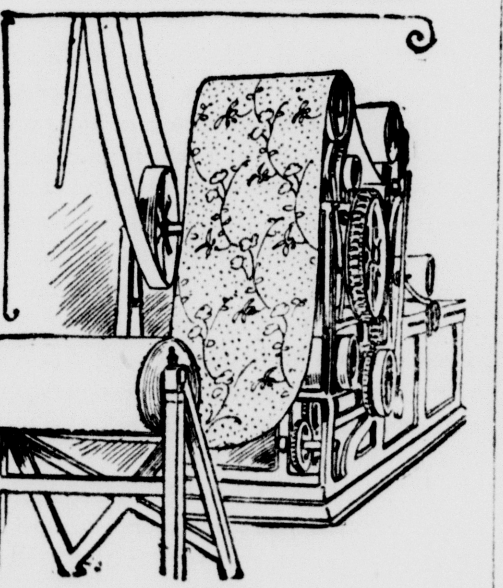
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,

Second term.

**L. C. HOOPES.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries, April 15.

## From the Machine.



We buy direct from the factory, and our wall paper is selected with great care. You will find our prices to suit your pocketbook. Come in and look our line over before you buy.

## Window Shades.

At 10, 15, 25, up to 50c.

## Floor Oil Cloths.

1 yard wide, 20, 25 and 30c a yard.  
1½ yards wide, 30, 35 and 40c a yard.  
2 yards wide, 40, 50 and 60c a yard.  
Table oil cloth, 10 and 15c.  
20c gas mantles for 15c.  
Gas lamp complete, warranted, only 49c.  
Sad irons (common) 3c lb.

**W. A. HILL,** 5 and 10.

## Members

Are requested to bring in their

## PASS BOOKS

For Annual Settlement on or before March 1st.

**THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,**  
Corner Fifth and Washington.

## Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	335 337	339 341	359	
	AM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	11:45	11:30	11:00	11:30
Rochester	6:35	2:15	5:25	11:50
Beaver	6:40	2:20	5:30	11:55
Vanport	6:45	2:25	5:35	12:00
Industry	6:55	2:35	5:45	12:10
Books Ferry	6:58	2:38	5:48	12:13
Smiths Ferry	7:07	2:40	5:54	12:20
East Liverpool	7:17	2:49	6:04	12:30
Wellsville	7:30	2:56	6:28	12:40
Wellsville	7:38	3:05		12:45
Wellsville Shop	7:43		12:50	
Yellow Creek	7:48		12:55	
Hammondsville	7:56		1:03	
Brookdale	8:00	3:22		1:06
Salineville	8:16	3:38		1:22
Bayard	9:00	4:10		2:05
Alliance	9:30	4:33		2:30
Ravenna	10:10	4:38		2:35
Hudson	10:43	5:06		3:10
Cleveland	11:02	5:25		3:30
Wellsville	12:10	6:26		4:40
Wellsville	7:45	3:10	6:55	5:55
Wellsville Shop	7:50	3:15	6:58	5:59
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:22	7:04	6:01
Port Homer	8:03	3:28	7:09	6:03
Empire	8:10	3:35	7:14	6:07
Elliottsville	8:17	3:38	7:18	6:11
Toronto	8:21	3:43	7:23	6:11
Costonia	8:28	3:43	7:30	6:37
Stuebenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	6:55
Mingo Je	8:51	4:07	7:55	7:05
Brilliant	8:53	4:10	8:00	7:12
Portland	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:24
Yorkville	9:14	4:35	8:20	7:37
Marlins Ferry	9:32	4:45	8:28	7:52
Bridgeport	9:40	4:50	8:35	7:58
Bellaire	9:50	5:05	8:45	8:10
Eastward.	340 336	338 340	360 48	
	AM	AM	PM	PM
Bellaire	11:45	9:00	11:45	11:00
Bridgeport	4:53	9:03	4:54	11:00
Marlins Ferry	5:01	9:15	5:02	11:10
Yorkville	5:10		5:12	11:20
Portland	5:15		5:19	11:28
Brilliant	5:20		5:24	11:35
Brilliant	5:26		5:30	11:42
Mingo Je	5:35		5:39	11:50
Stuebenville	5:44		5:50	12:00
Costonia	5:44		5:50	12:00
Toronto	6:07	10:12	6:11	2:19
Elliottsville	6:11	10:21	6:11	2:27
Empire	6:13	10:31	6:21	2:27
Port Homer	6:26	10:45	6:33	2:44
Yellow Creek	6:31	10:50	6:38	2:45
Wellsville Shop	6:35	10:54	6:41	2:45
Wellsville	7:38			3:05
Wellsville Shop	7:43			3:05
Yellow Creek	7:48			3:05
Hammondsville	7:56			3:05
Brookdale	8:00			3:05
Salineville	8:16			3:05
Bayard	9:00			3:05
Alliance	9:30			3:05
Ravenna	10:10			3:05
Hudson	10:43			3:05
Cleveland	11:02			3:05
Wellsville	6:45	11:05	6:51	2:56
East Liverpool	6:57	11:15	7:00	3:08
Smiths Ferry	7:07	11:26	7:08	3:18
Books Ferry	7:17	11:32	7:18	3:26
Vanport	7:25	11:40	7:26	3:34
Industry	7:34	11:47	7:35	3:42
Books Ferry	7:41	11:53	7:42	3:48
Beaver	7:50	12:05	7:51	3:56
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:55	8:50	4:55

Man Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 335 and 337 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 334 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 334 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent  
127-95-H PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

No.	Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 6.	2 20 p. m.	3 30 p. m.
No. 34.	6 50 a. m.	7 55 a. m.
No. 36.	11 45 a. m.	2 00 p. m.
No.	Lv. N. Galilee.	Ar. Lisbon.
No. 9.	3 30 a. m.	9 40 a. m.
No. 33.	5 45 p. m.	6 20 p. m.
No. 35.	5 45 a. m.	11 15 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.  
Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's. trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.  
K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

## The First National Bank Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

## BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON  
J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY  
B. O. SIMMS, JNO. O. THOMPSON  
JAS. N. VODREY

Capital, - - - \$100,000  
Surplus, - - - 50,000

## General Banking Business

Invite Business and  
Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

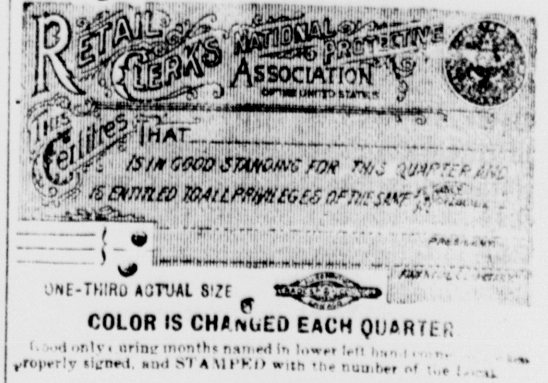
**ALL THE NEWS** In the  
REVIEWS

## UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours and union labor employed.

## PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card, ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



## UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union



## CONDITIONS IN MANILA.

### Nuts to Be Cracked In Americanizing the Filipinos.

#### THEIR QUEER HABITS AND CUSTOMS

Various Kinds of Conveyances in Use—How Goods are Carried—The Draft Animals—Cheap Fares For Riding—How to Get a Carriage—Sanitary Requirements.

The New York Post's correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of Feb. 1 about the habits and customs in the city and their effect on the Americanization of the natives, says:

Horses are not used in Manila for draft animals, and freight trucks, spring wagons, etc., are unknown. Everything is on two wheels in the vehicle line except the victoria pleasure carriages, and these all have an undercut for the forward wheels. Narrow streets render this imperative. If the Americans introduce trucks, only the light, undercut style will be practicable. The art of carrying burdens upon the head—for it certainly is an art—must be hereditary. Children practice it at an early age, and when 10 years old are already experts. I have seen women carry jars 18 inches tall in this way without touching them with the hands, and I have seen a basket project far over to one side, balanced by a heavy object in the other end. Anything under 50 pounds always goes on top of the head.

Next in the scale of burden bearers are the cargadores, or Chinese and Filipino coolies, who carry heavy articles suspended from poles across the shoulders. What the thousands of men engaged in this work in the city can accomplish in moving heavy goods is truly wonderful. Everything bought in the stores is carried home in this way if it weighs less than 300 pounds or is not too bulky to be handled. Even this limit of weight is exceeded by having several cargadores work together. I have seen four of them trotting along the street with a piano swinging from ropes between them. Sideboards, huge marble topped tables, iron sofas, cases of beer, bales of hemp and an infinite variety of things are handled in the same way. Ten cents for a short distance, equal to a nickel of our money, is all they ask for their services. In this way several thousand men do the work of 100 delivery wagons. A family on the move looks like a Roman triumph, with the soldiers carrying the loot of a captured city. Nothing is covered up, and a complete inventory may be had of the mover's household effects.

Everything not practicable for the cargadores to handle is carried on two wheeled drags drawn by water buffaloes or carabaos. These are short, legged, stocky animals, somewhat resembling cows, with hide the color of an elephant and almost devoid of hair. The neck is long and the head slender and crowned with huge, deeply wrinkled horns forming a perfect crescent. The patient ox of our country is hysterical in comparison with the utter calm of the water buffalo. It could win a slow race from a tortoise, yet it accomplishes wonders in transporting goods. A plain bow of wood on straight shafts lies loosely across its neck. A small hempen cord tied to its nose or to one of its horns completes its harness, and with this its master drives it, by some system I have not yet mastered, though apparently by merely shaking the rope on the side toward which he wishes it to turn, or if riding it by slapping it on the back with the hand.

Slowly and majestically it plods along, shaking its crescent horned head from side to side and in a way almost marvelous avoiding locking the points into the wheels of passing vehicles. Why there are not many accidents I cannot understand, for I have myself only escaped impalement several times by my agility; but, except when on rare occasions one of them becomes frightened and starts down the street at a lumbering gait, they are less dangerous to pedestrians than the little ponies drawing passenger vehicles.

The buffalo loves the water and may often be seen taking a bath, with just its nose and horns projecting above the surface. Without it the skin gets dry and hard in the hot sun, and the brute lies down in the street until its comfort is ministered to with a few buckets of water from a hydrant. It may easily be imagined what an obstruction to traffic in the narrow streets of the business part of town these buffalo carts have become. The American papers demand that they be confined to the less traveled streets, but this effort at Americanization has not thus far been successful, one reason for which being that the main thoroughfares are often the only connecting links between different parts of the city. To drive them from these might require them to make quite a detour, with the result that they would arrive the day after tomorrow instead of tomorrow, as they do now.

Next in the upward scale is the Filipino pony, used almost exclusively for passenger purposes. This diminutive and much abused animal accomplishes more in proportion to his size than any class of horses I ever saw before. I have seen him pull loads that an ordinary

American horse of twice his size would scarcely be able to move. Two of them attached to a street car seem to bear the same proportion of size as the mice that drew Cinderella's pumpkin coach, yet they trot along with the car at good speed, and when it is ready to start, after a halt they tug and strain at it as though they would pull themselves out of the harness.

Their great defect is a somewhat ugly temper and an obstinacy that makes them balk frequently, but this, I think, is due to the fact of never having been properly broken and to the ignorance of the native drivers of the art of handling horses. Two troops of cavalry have been mounted on these ponies, and they seem to be doing excellently with them, though it is somewhat smile provoking to see a lusty American cavalryman astride a little rat that scarcely keeps the man's feet off the ground. I have been told that the Spaniards once undertook to improve the breed by importing Arabians, but that the money appropriated went the way of all public funds in Spanish hands, the net result being the importation of a few cheap horses, one of which brought the glanders and spread it all over the island. If transportation methods are to be Americanized, better horses will have to be introduced.

Besides the street or tram cars that these little ponies drag through the crowded streets, the drivers warning pedestrians to flee from danger with incessant squawking of a bamboo whistle, progress is made in a multitude of conveyances. There are three classes of two wheeled passenger vehicles—the carromato, the calisa and the quilez—each drawn by one horse. The former two are different styles of cart, having a single seat, facing to the front, while the latter is a box covered affair, having two lateral seats, facing the center and intended to accommodate four people, if they are not too large, as many Americans prove to be, the driver sitting in front, at the base of the shafts. A heavyweight in the rear of the quilez will bring the shafts up over the horse's head until they point about 20 degrees above the horizon. This is considered a good excuse for balking on the part of the willful animal. I have seen the sudden entry of a generously proportioned American lift the horse off his feet and bring the rear of the quilez to the ground. Progress is naturally slow under such circumstances. There are several hundreds of these vehicles in Manila.

No one ever walks here any distance. The Americans are considered wonderful walkers by the residents and also wonderfully foolish for being so. And no doubt they are, for walking under a tropical sun is unwise when riding is so cheap. A quilez may be had for 40 cents (Mexican) an hour, equal to 20 cents, with half that rate for additional hours. Alhambra cigarettes and lessons in Spanish from the driver included. A four wheeled victoria, mildred or visavis, costs 60 cents for the first hour and 40 cents for additional hours, but it is not easy to secure one, as they are not numerous. There is only one way to get a conveyance, and that is to go into the highways and byways and gather it in whenever an empty one goes by without the driver stuffing his fingers into his mouth to indicate that he is going to "chow." There is no carriage company and no stable where an order can be left, and it is almost impossible to have a carriage engaged for a specific hour. Even if such arrangements were actually made, the chances are the driver would hire out to the first man hailing him on the street while on his way to keep the appointment. Here is another nut for the Americanizers to crack—viz., utter lack of responsibility, which is a prominent feature of the Filipino character. The muchacho, the cocher, the cosinero and all the other ones are absolutely and utterly unreliable.

Then there is the commercial custom of asking twice as much for goods as the dealer is willing to sell them for. This is an Orientalism that is not confined to the ex-Spanish possessions, yet it is so thoroughly a characteristic of the Filipino that he carries it into every transaction of his life, and we see the highest exposition of it just now in the apparent attitude of Aguinaldo, and his army in opposition to the United States. I have myself attempted Americanization in this respect on a small scale by going out of a store and refusing to purchase; then the dealer came down to my offer of 50 per cent of the original price. I would like to see a few good American stores started here, with delivery service, wrapping paper, string, one price for goods and clerks that wait on customers and do not permit them to wander all over the place hunting for some one to sell them goods.

Another important feature of Americanization would be the sanitation of the city, whose air now reeks with sewer gas and the effluvia of kitchen refuse and all manner of filth. A more vicious filthy place than Manila was when the Americans entered it would be difficult to conceive. Much has been done to purify it, but the habits of the people must be revolutionized. Strange to say, the Spaniards are even worse than the Filipinos in some respects. Only yesterday an inspecting officer found a Spanish physician's house where the kitchen was not ten feet from an open cesspool, so offensive that the officer could scarcely stand it long enough to

give the doctor orders to abate the nuisance. Personally very clean, so far as bathing their bodies is concerned—and frequent bathing is the royal road to health in this country—the people are surrounded with filth which they make no effort to remove. To make an American city of Manila in this respect would be a herculean task.

The eradication of smallpox will be another difficult task. One is likely to stumble upon a case in the back room of any of the thousands of Filipino joints throughout the city. It is probably here that our soldiers have picked it up, or because their washing has been done in such places. Systematic health inspection, with severe penalties for concealing smallpox cases, accompanied by general compulsory vaccination, would be necessary to reduce this evil to a minimum. Let not the Americanizers begin their self appointed task with their eyes shut.

#### MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language—the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all—the Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread, varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful, "Really, sir, I do not understand you."

The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk."

The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat."

The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation.—"Modern Mexico."

#### FELLING BIG TREES.

The Methods by Which the Woodsman Brings Them Down.

The chopper approaches the tree with a plumb line. If the top does not lean more than two feet in the case of a large tree or more than four in the case of a small one, he considers that he can fell it in any direction he may desire. He then views the ground and selects the most promising "lay out," and the undercut is made exactly facing it. The "undercut" usually extends about one-third through, and then the tree is sawed in from the back to meet it.

When the two cuts are within six inches of meeting, the saw is removed, and the tree is wedged up until the top passes the center of gravity, when it falls by its own weight, easily breaking the strip of wood remaining.

Where the surface of the ground is such that it is necessary for the butt and the top to strike the ground simultaneously, the stump is snubbed off at the undercut, which provides a slanting surface, so that the butt has no place to rest and perforce slides to the ground.

If the tree needs to be rolled off to one side, half the undercut is slanted, and a pile of chips is placed on the flat surface of the other half. The result never fails to manifest the efficacy of this device. Again, by leaving one side of the undercut wood between the undercut and the saw cut thicker than the other, the tree may be drawn considerably away from its natural course.

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"The dread of something after death," of which Hamlet spoke, probably referred to the coffin trust now in process of formation. — Philadelphia

#### A Pretty Good Country.

She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's lively in city an' dell.  
In spite of the taxes  
Fer grindin' war axes  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
She's well on the shore, an' she's well on the sea;  
She's a purty good country fer you an' fer me!

She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's got a good story to tell.  
The Philippine heathen  
Will shortly cease breathin';  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Jest take her all round—on the land an' the sea—  
She's a purty good country fer you an' fer me!

She's movin' along, is the country;  
That's a fine, ringin' chorus to swell!  
The worst of her troubles  
Air breakin' like bubbles;  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Though she ain't half as great as she's goin' to be,  
She's a purty good country fer you an' fer me!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.



Walking the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varner, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatly. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyone that I am in good health."

#### WITH ONE VOICE.

East Liverpool People Who Have Investigated Are a Unit on a Subject.

The voice of the people is heard all over the land. Trumpet notes of truth. Sounded from East to West.

East Liverpool has joined the throng. Many a citizen lifts his voice in praise.

Enthusiastic people everywhere. Backs relieved of heavy burdens. Nights of suffering, days of misery. Become nights of rest and days of joy.

It's the constant workings of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Are these reports all true? Ask a neighbor who knows.

Here's an East Liverpool man, ask him.

Read what he says:

Mr. Thomas Laughlin, of 173 Sophia street, engineer, says: "I caught cold and neglected it—it settled in my back and kidneys, forced me to quit work and almost cost me my life. I could not move without suffering, and often could neither sit, stand or lie for pain. The secretion of the kidneys went wrong, and distressed and annoyed me both night and day. I took medicines for two years but did not get well. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box at the W. & W. pharmacy. Nothing some improvement by the time I had taken the first half of the box, I continued until I took four boxes, and my back was all right as well as the urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills are without doubt a grand remedy. I will endorse them at all times. I will substantiate my statement of Doan's Kidney Pills if any one will call at my house to investigate for themselves. My wife had some backache also; she took Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

#### MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse of other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Frey's Insanity and Consumption taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. I insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure **60 DAYS** or refund the money. Price \$2.00 per package or six packages (full treatment) for \$12.00. By mail in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. (Circular free.)  **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 29 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

**EVERY WOMAN** Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. **DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS,** Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00. For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

**Too Old to Like New Ways.**

Uncle James Slightam and wife, a good old fashioned couple living over in Liberty township, Macon county, Kan., have done their cooking for the past 55 years in the old brick fireplace, the same method that was employed by the pioneers in the early part of the century. The other day their children surprised them by sending to the house a magnificent modern steel range, which was put up solidly by the workmen. The old people stood it two days, then had it removed to the smokehouse and went back to their old fireplace to do their cooking, because it was "more convenient and the meals seemed to taste better cooked by it."

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IN EASTERN OHIO

### We Print Everything.

From an

### Election Sticker

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### 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

### Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

### Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

### Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

## THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



## CONDITIONS IN MANILA.

### Wants to Be Cracked In Americanizing the Filipinos.

#### THEIR QUEER HABITS AND CUSTOMS

Various Kinds of Conveyances in Use—How Goods Are Carried—The Draft Animals—Cheap Fares For Riding—How to Get a Carriage—Summary Requirements.

The New York Post's correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of Feb. 1 about the habits and customs in the city and their effect on the Americanization of the natives, says:

Horses are not used in Manila for draft animals, and freight trucks, spring wagons, etc., are unknown. Everything is on two wheels in the vehicle line except the victoria pleasure carriages, and these all have an undercut for the forward wheels. Narrow streets render this imperative. If the Americans introduce trucks, only the light, undercut style will be practicable. The art of carrying burdens upon the head—for it certainly is an art—must be hereditary. Children practice it at an early age, and when 10 years old are already experts. I have seen women carry jars 18 inches tall in this way without touching them with the hands, and I have seen a basket project far over to one side, balanced by a heavy object in the other end. Anything under 50 pounds always goes on top of the head.

Next in the scale of burden bearers are the cargadores, or Chinese and Filipino coolies, who carry heavy articles suspended from poles across the shoulders. What the thousands of men engaged in this work in the city can accomplish in moving heavy goods is truly wonderful. Everything bought in the stores is carried home in this way if it weighs less than 300 pounds or is not too bulky to be handled. Even this limit of weight is exceeded by having several cargadores work together. I have seen four of them trotting along the street with a piano swinging from ropes between them. Sideboards, huge marble topped tables, iron sofas, cases of beer, bales of hemp and an infinite variety of things are handled in the same way. Ten cents for a short distance, equal to a nickel of our money, is all they ask for their services. In this way several thousand men do the work of 100 delivery wagons. A family on the move looks like a Roman triumph, with the soldiers carrying the loot of a captured city. Nothing is covered up, and a complete inventory may be had of the mover's household effects.

Everything not practicable for the cargadores to handle is carried on two wheeled drags drawn by water buffaloes or carabaos. These are short legged, stocky animals, somewhat resembling cows, with hide the color of an elephant and almost devoid of hair. The neck is long and the head slender and crowned with huge, deeply wrinkled horns forming a perfect crescent. The patient ox of our country is hysterical in comparison with the utter calm of the water buffalo. It could win a slow race from a tortoise, yet it accomplishes wonders in transporting goods. A plain bow of wood on straight shafts lies loosely across its neck. A small hempen cord tied to its nose or to one of its horns completes its harness, and with this its master drives it, by some system I have not yet mastered, though apparently by merely shaking the rope on the side toward which he wishes it to turn, or if riding it by slapping it on the back with the hand.

Slowly and majestically it plods along, shaking its crescent horned head from side to side and in a way almost marvelous avoiding locking the points into the wheels of passing vehicles. Why there are not many accidents I cannot understand, for I have myself often escaped impalement several times by my agility; but, except when on rare occasions one of them becomes frightened and starts down the street at a lumbering gait, they are less dangerous to pedestrians than the little ponies drawing passenger vehicles.

The buffalo loves the water and may often be seen taking a bath, with just his nose and horns projecting above the surface. Without it the skin gets dry and hard in the hot sun, and the brute lies down in the street until its comfort is ministered to with a few buckets of water from a hydrant. It may easily be imagined what an obstruction to traffic in the narrow streets of the business part of town these buffalo carts have become. The American papers demand that they be confined to the less traveled streets, but this effort at Americanization has not thus far been successful, one reason for which being that the main thoroughfares are often the only connecting links between different parts of the city. To drive them from these might require them to make quite a detour, with the result that they would arrive the day after tomorrow instead of tomorrow, as they do now.

Next in the upward scale is the Filipino pony, used almost exclusively for passenger purposes. This diminutive and much abused animal accomplishes more in proportion to his size than any class of horses I ever saw before. I have seen him pull loads that an ordinary

American horse of twice his size would scarcely be able to move. Two of them attached to a street car seem to bear the same proportion of size as the mice that drew Cinderella's pumpkin coach, yet they trot along with the car at good speed, and when it is ready to start after a halt, they tug and strain at it as though they would pull themselves out of the harness.

Their great defect is a somewhat ugly temper and an obstinacy that makes them balk frequently; but this, I think is due to the fact of never having been properly broken and to the ignorance of the native drivers of the art of handling horses. Two troops of cavalry have been mounted on these ponies, and they seem to be doing excellently with them, though it is somewhat smile provoking to see a lusty American cavalryman astride a little rat that scarcely keeps the man's feet off the ground. I have been told that the Spaniards once undertook to improve the breed by importing Arabians, but that the money appropriated went the way of all public funds in Spanish hands, the net result being the importation of a few cheap horses, one of which brought the glanders and spread it all over the island. If transportation methods are to be Americanized, better horses will have to be introduced.

Besides the street or tram cars that these little ponies drag through the crowded streets, the drivers warning pedestrians to flee from danger with incessant squawks of a bamboo whistle, progress is made in a multitude of conveyances. There are three classes of two wheeled passenger vehicles—the carromato, the calisa and the quilez—each drawn by one horse. The former two are different styles of cart, having a single seat, facing to the front, while the latter is a box covered affair, having two lateral seats, facing the center and intended to accommodate four people, if they are not too large, as many Americans prove to be, the driver sitting in front, at the base of the shafts. A heavy weight in the rear of the quilez will bring the shafts up over the horse's head until they point about 20 degrees above the horizon. This is considered a good excuse for balking on the part of the willful animal. I have seen the sudden entry of a generously proportioned American lift the horse off his feet and bring the rear of the quilez to the ground. Progress is naturally slow under such circumstances. There are several hundreds of these vehicles in Manila.

No one ever walks here any distance. The Americans are considered wonderful walkers by the residents and also wonderfully foolish for being so. And no doubt they are, for walking under a tropical sun is unwise when riding is so cheap. A quilez may be had for 40 cents (Mexican) an hour, equal to 20 cents with half that rate for additional hours. Alhambra cigarettes and lessons in Spanish from the driver included. A four wheeled victoria, milled or visavis, costs 60 cents for the first hour and 40 cents for additional hours, but it is not easy to secure one, as they are not numerous. There is only one way to get a conveyance, and that is to go into the highways and byways and gather it in whenever an empty one goes by, without the driver stuffing his fingers into his mouth to indicate that he is going to "chow." There is no carriage company and no stable where an order can be left, and it is almost impossible to have a carriage engaged for a specific hour. Even if such arrangements were actually made, the chances are the driver would hire out to the first man hailing him on the street while on his way to keep the appointment. Here is another nut for the Americanizers to crack—viz. utter lack of responsibility, which is a prominent feature of the Filipino character. The muchacho, the cocher, the cosinero and all the other ones are absolutely and utterly unreliable.

Then there is the commercial custom of asking twice as much for goods as the dealer is willing to sell them for. This is an orientalism that is not confined to the ex-Spanish possessions, yet it is so thoroughly a characteristic of the Filipino that he carries it into every transaction of his life, and we see the highest exposition of it just now in the apparent attitude of Aguinaldo, and his army in opposition to the United States. I have myself attempted Americanization in this respect on a small scale by going out of a store and refusing to purchase; then the dealer came down to my offer of 50 per cent of the original price. I would like to see a few good American stores started here, with delivery service, wrapping paper, string, one price for goods and clerks that wait on customers and do not permit them to wander all over the place hunting for some one to sell them goods.

Another important feature of Americanization would be the sanitation of the city, whose air now reeks with sewer gas and the effluvia of kitchen refuse and all manner of filth. A more filthy place than Manila was when the Americans entered it would be difficult to conceive. Much has been done to purify it, but the habits of the people must be revolutionized. Strange to say, the Spaniards are even worse than the Filipinos in some respects. Only yesterday an inspecting officer found a Spanish physician's house where the kitchen was not ten feet from an open cesspool, so offensive that the officer could scarcely stand it long enough to

give the doctor orders to abate the nuisance. Personally very clean, so far as bathing their bodies is concerned—and frequent bathing is the royal road to health in this country—the people are surrounded with filth which they make no effort to remove. To make an American city of Manila in this respect would be a herculean task.

The eradication of smallpox will be another difficult task. One is likely to stumble upon a case in the back room of any of the thousands of Filipino joints throughout the city. It is probably here that our soldiers have picked it up, or because their washing has been done in such places. Systematic health inspection, with severe penalties for concealing smallpox cases, accompanied by general compulsory vaccination, would be necessary to reduce this evil to a minimum. Let not the Americanizers begin their self appointed task with their eyes shut.

#### MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language—the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all—the Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread, varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful, "Really, sir, I do not understand you."

The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk."

The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat."

The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation—"Modern Mexico."

#### FELLING BIG TREES.

The Methods by Which the Woodman Brings Them Down.

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Next in the scale of burden bearers are the cargadores, or Chinese and Filipino coolies, who carry heavy articles suspended from poles across the shoulders. What the thousands of men engaged in this work in the city can accomplish in moving heavy goods is truly wonderful. Everything bought in the stores is carried home in this way if it weighs less than 300 pounds or is not too bulky to be handled. Even this limit of weight is exceeded by having several cargadores work together. I have seen four of them trotting along the street with a piano swinging from ropes between them. Sideboards, huge marble topped tables, iron sofas, cases of beer, bales of hemp and an infinite variety of things are handled in the same way. Ten cents for a short distance, equal to a nickel of our money, is all they ask for their services. In this way several thousand men do the work of 100 delivery wagons. A family on the move looks like a Roman triumph, with the soldiers carrying the loot of a captured city. Nothing is covered up, and a complete inventory may be had of the mover's household effects.

Everything not practicable for the cargadores to handle is carried on two wheeled drags drawn by water buffaloes or carabaos. These are short legged, stocky animals, somewhat resembling cows, with hide the color of an elephant and almost devoid of hair. The neck is long and the head slender and crowned with huge, deeply wrinkled horns forming a perfect crescent. The patient ox of our country is hysterical in comparison with the utter calm of the water buffalo. It could win a slow race from a tortoise, yet it accomplishes wonders in transporting goods. A plain bow of wood on straight shafts lies loosely across its neck. A small hempen cord tied to its nose, or to one of its horns completes its harness, and with this its master drives it, by some system I have not yet mastered, though apparently by merely shaking the rope on the side toward which he wishes it to turn, or if riding it by slapping it on the back with the hand.

Slowly and majestically it plods along, shaking its crescent horned head from side to side and in a way almost marvelous avoiding locking the points into the wheels of passing vehicles. Why there are not many accidents I cannot understand, for I have myself only escaped impalement several times by my agility; but, except when on rare occasions one of them becomes frightened and starts down the street at a lumbering gait, they are less dangerous to pedestrians than the little ponies drawing passenger vehicles.

The buffalo loves the water and may often be seen taking a bath, with just its nose and horns projecting above the surface. Without it the skin gets dry and hard in the hot sun, and the brute lies down in the street until its comfort is ministered to with a few buckets of water from a hydrant. It may easily be imagined what an obstruction to traffic in the narrow streets of the business part of town these buffalo carts have become. The American papers demand that they be confined to the less traveled streets, but this effort at Americanization has not thus far been successful, one reason for which being that the main thoroughfares are often the only connecting links between different parts of the city. To drive them from these might require them to make quite a detour, with the result that they would arrive the day after tomorrow instead of tomorrow, as they do now.

Next in the upward scale is the Filipino pony, used almost exclusively for passenger purposes. This diminutive, and much abused animal accomplishes more in proportion to his size than an class of horses I ever saw before. I have seen him pull loads that an ordinary

American horse of twice his size would scarcely be able to move. Two of them attached to a street car seem to bear the same proportion of size as the mice that drew Cinderella's pumpkin coach, yet they trot along with the car at good speed, and when it is ready to start after a halt they tug and strain at it as though they would pull themselves out of the harness.

Their great defect is a somewhat ugly temper and an obstinacy that makes them balk frequently; but this, I think is due to the fact of never having been properly broken and to the ignorance of the native drivers of the art of handling horses. Two troops of cavalry have been mounted on these ponies, and they seem to be doing excellently with them, though it is somewhat smile provoking to see a lusty American cavalryman astride a little rat that scarcely keeps the man's feet off the ground. I have been told that the Spaniards once undertook to improve the breed by importing Arabians, but that the money appropriated went the way of all public funds in Spanish hands, the net result being the importation of a few cheap horses, one of which brought the glanders and spread it all over the island. If transportation methods are to be Americanized, better horses will have to be introduced.

Besides the street or tram cars that these little ponies drag through the crowded streets, the drivers warning pedestrians to flee from danger with incessant squawking of a bamboo whistle, progress is made in a multitude of conveyances. There are three classes of two wheeled passenger vehicles—the carromato, the calisa and the quizez—each drawn by one horse. The former two are different styles of cart, having a single seat, facing to the front, while the latter is a box covered affair, having two lateral seats, facing the center and intended to accommodate four people, if they are not too large, as many Americans prove to be, the driver sitting in front, at the base of the shafts. A heavy weight in the rear of the quizez will bring the shafts up over the horse's head until they point about 20 degrees above the horizon. This is considered a good excuse for balking on the part of the willful animal. I have seen the sudden entry of a generously proportioned American lift the horse off his feet and bring the rear of the quizez to the ground. Progress is naturally slow under such circumstances. There are several hundreds of these vehicles in Manila.

No one ever walks here any distance. The Americans are considered wonderful walkers by the residents and also wonderfully foolish for being so. And no doubt they are, for walking under a tropical sun is unwise when riding is so cheap. A quizez may be had for 40 cents (Mexican) an hour, equal to 20 cents, with half that rate for additional hours. Alhambra cigarettes and lessons in Spanish from the driver included. A four wheeled victoria, milord or visavis, costs 60 cents for the first hour and 40 cents for additional hours, but it is not easy to secure one, as they are not numerous. There is only one way to get a conveyance, and that is to go out into the highways and byways and gather it in whenever an empty one goes by without the driver stuffing his fingers into his mouth to indicate that he is going to "chow." There is no carriage company and no stable where an order can be left, and it is almost impossible to have a carriage engaged for a specific hour. Even if such arrangements were actually made, the chances are the driver would hire out to the first man hailing him on the street while on his way to keep the appointment. Here is another nut for the Americanizers to crack—viz. utter lack of responsibility, which is a prominent feature of the Filipino character. The muchacho, the cocher, the cosinero and all the other ones are absolutely and utterly unreliable.

Then there is the commercial custom of asking twice as much for goods as the dealer is willing to sell them for. This is an Orientalism that is not confined to the ex-Spanish possessions, yet it is so thoroughly a characteristic of the Filipino that he carries it into every transaction of his life, and we see the highest exposition of it just now in the apparent attitude of Aguinaldo, and his army in opposition to the United States. I have myself attempted Americanization in this respect on a small scale by going out of a store and refusing to purchase; then the dealer came down to my offer of 50 per cent of the original price. I would like to see a few good American stores started here, with delivery service, wrapping paper, string, one price for goods and clerks that wait on customers and do not permit them to wander all over the place hunting for some one to sell them goods.

Another important feature of Americanization would be the sanitation of the city, whose air now reeks with sewer gas and the effluvia of kitchen refuse and all manner of filth. A more filthy place than Manila was when the Americans entered it would be difficult to conceive. Much has been done to purify it, but the habits of the people must be revolutionized. Strange to say, the Spaniards are even worse than the Filipinos in some respects. Only yesterday an inspecting officer found a Spanish physician's house where the kitchen was not ten feet from an open cesspool, so offensive that the officer could scarcely stand it long enough to

give the doctor orders to abate the nuisance. Personally very clean, so far as bathing their bodies is concerned—and frequent bathing is the royal road to health in this country—the people are surrounded with filth which they make no effort to remove. To make an American city of Manila in this respect would be a herculean task.

The eradication of smallpox will be another difficult task. One is likely to stumble upon a case in the back room of any of the thousands of Filipino joints throughout the city. It is probably here that our soldiers have picked it up, or because their washing has been done in such places. Systematic health inspection, with severe penalties for concealing smallpox cases, accompanied by general compulsory vaccination, would be necessary to reduce this evil to a minimum. Let not the Americanizers begin their self appointed task with their eyes shut.

#### MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language—the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all—the Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread, varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful, "Really, sir, I do not understand you."

The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk."

The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat."

The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation.—"Modern Mexico."

#### FELLING BIG TREES.

The Methods by Which the Woodsman Brings Them Down.

The chopper approaches the tree with a plumb line. If the top does not lean more than two feet in the case of a large tree or more than four in the case of a small one, he considers that he can fell it in any direction he may desire. He then views the ground and selects the most promising "lay out," and the undercut is made exactly facing it. The "undercut" usually extends about one-third through, and then the tree is sawed in from the back to meet it.

When the two cuts are within six inches of meeting, the saw is removed, and the tree is wedged up until the top passes the center of gravity, when it falls by its own weight, easily breaking the strip of wood remaining.

Where the surface of the ground is such that it is necessary for the butt and the top to strike the ground simultaneously, the stump is snubbed off at the undercut, which provides a slanting surface, so that the butt has no place to rest and perforce slides to the ground.

If the tree needs to be rolled off to one side, half the undercut is slanted, and a pile of chips is placed on the flat surface of the other half. The result never fails to manifest the efficacy of this device. Again, by leaving one side of the uncut wood between the undercut and the saw cut thicker than the other, the tree may be drawn considerably away from its natural course.

#### A Possible Clew.

"The dread of something after death," of which Hamlet spoke, probably referred to the coffin trust now in process of formation. — Philadelphia

#### A Pretty Good Country.

She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's lively in city an' dell.  
In spite of the taxes  
Fer grindin' war axes  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
She's well on the shore, an' she's well on the sea;  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!  
She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's got a good story to tell.  
The Philippine heathen  
Will shortly cease breathin';  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Jest take her all roun'—on the land an' the sea;  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!

She's movin' along, is the country;  
That's a fine, ringin' chorus to swell!  
The worst of her troubles  
Air breakin' like bubbles;  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Though she ain't half as great as she's goin' to be,  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!  
—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.



Walking the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build new and healthy tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varner, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatly. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyone that I am in good health."

#### WITH ONE VOICE.

East Liverpool People Who Have Investigated Are a Unit on the Subject.

The voice of the people is heard all over the land. Trumpet notes of truth. Sounded from East to West.

East Liverpool has joined the throng. Many a citizen lifts his voice in praise.

Enthusiastic people everywhere. Backs relieved of heavy burdens. Nights of suffering, days of misery. Become nights of rest and days of joy.

It's the constant workings of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Are the reports all true? Ask a neighbor who knows.

Here's an East Liverpool man, ask him.

Read what he says: Mr. Thomas Laughlin, of 173 Sophia street, engineer, says: "I caught cold and neglected it—it settled in my back and kidneys, forced me to quit work and almost cost me my life. I could not move without suffering, and often could neither sit, stand or lie for pain. The secretion of the kidneys went wrong, and disressed and annoyed me both night and day. I took medicines for two years but did not get well. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box at the W. & W. pharmacy. Nothing some improvement by the time I had taken the first half of the box, I continued until I took four boxes, and my back was all right as well as the urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills are without doubt a grand remedy. I will endorse them at all times. I will substantiate my statement of Doan's Kidney Pills if any one will call at my house to investigate for themselves. My wife had some backache also; she took Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

#### MADE ME A MAN

ALL NERVOUS DISORDERS—tailing Men, ery, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Cures Premature Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. No give-up. Five written guarantees to effect a cure. No give-up. In each case or refund the money. Price, 50 CENTS, per package or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circulars free). AJAX REMEDY CO., 70 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS, Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

#### Too Old to Like New Ways.

Uncle James Slightam and wife, a good old fashioned couple living over in Liberty township, Macon county, Kan., have done their cooking for the past 55 years in the old brick fireplace, the same method that was employed by the pioneers in the early part of the century. The other day their children surprised them by sending to the house a magnificent modern steel range, which was put up solidly by the workmen. The old people stood it two days, then had it removed to the smokehouse and went back to their old fireplace to do their cooking, because it was "more convenient and the meals seemed to taste better cooked by it."

## THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

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#### Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

#### Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



## BUSINESS MEN!

The circulation of the NEWS REVIEW is increasing daily. We leave no stone unturned to please our advertisers and subscribers. Our paper daily goes to the most remote parts of the city. We do not fear to advocate any cause which has the solid Rock of Truth and Right as its foundation stone.

**HARRY PALMER,**  
Owner and Manager.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company yesterday shipped a car to Waso, Tex.

A marriage license has been issued to Joseph J. Wilkins and Miss Isabella Wenmouth, of this city.

Doctor Jackman went to Salineville this morning, where he attended the funeral services of the late L. C. Dallas.

Tobe Blumenthal, who has been in the south since January representing the Standard pottery, returned to the city last evening.

Rev. J. P. Logenberger, of Toronto, who has been spending several days in the city on business, returned to his home this morning.

The religious work committee met in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association last evening. Only routine business was transacted.

George Hamilton, of Fifth street, has received summons to serve on the United States grand jury which convenes in Cleveland next week.

An open circuit on the electric light line near the freight depot, last night, caused the lights in the East End district to be out for several hours.

The occupants of the old Davidson Opera House block have been notified to vacate the premises. Some extensive improvements will be made to the upper part of the building.

J. F. Constans, traveling freight agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, was in the city today looking after the interests of the road. He left for the east at noon.

A special train was run last evening from Lisbon in order that a large number of Liverpool people, who had been attending the Brunt case, could return home on the midnight train.

Clerk Hanley and Treasurer Herbert were engaged yesterday completing portions of their annual reports, which will be presented to council at their next meeting.

The Schubert Glee club yesterday afternoon pleasantly entertained the members of the high school. The club sang several selections and recitations were delivered by several members of the club.

Harvey O. Allison, of Avondale street, was not the Harvey Allison arrested with other persons at an early hour Monday morning for throwing a bottle through a skylight in the Davidson opera house block.

The board of education will meet as usual next Monday night. It was thought the meeting would be postponed on account of Monday being election day. There will be very little business transacted at the meeting.

J. J. McCormick, general traveling agent of the river division of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, was in the city several hours yesterday afternoon. He stated freight traffic was very heavy on the road at present, and the outlook for its continuance was bright.

C. A. Ferguson and Mr. Tracey, members of the election board, left for Lisbon this morning, where a meeting of the board was held for the purpose of distributing the ballots which will be used at the election next Monday.

Detective Joe Moore, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh force, was in the city this morning, and scattered the gang of loafers at the passenger station. The company, it is said, is determined to keep all loafers away from the stations along the line and arrests will follow.

Last night's meeting at the Christian church closed the revival services. During the two weeks 19 took membership with the church. The meetings have been interesting and well attended. The pastor announced that he would continue to hold evangelistic services on Sunday evenings for some time.

# The Boston Dep't Store.

## NEW THINGS FOR EASTER.

**New Tailor Made Suits**—Received this week another big shipment of ladies' tailor made suits, in Venetian cloths, Covert cloths and Serges. These come in all the newest colorings and at popular prices—\$7.50 to \$25.

**New Silk Waists**—A choice selection of Taffetta Silk Waists in black and colors. Priced at from \$4 to \$10 each.

**New Kid Gloves**—Our kid glove department is now complete. Here you will find the best values the market affords at 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.85 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

**New Wash Shirt Waists**—Already doing a nice business in this department. The style and prices being right they are ready sellers—75c to \$3 each.

**New Belt Buckles**—Our assortment of belt buckles is simply immense, and the prices range from 25c to \$2.

**New Ribbons**—Rich and very choice things in fancy ribbons for crushed belts received today. Priced at 75c, 50c, 45c and 35c a yard.

**New Silks and Dress Goods**—Still they come, and the best of it is, still they go. The people know good things when they see them. You want to see the new arrivals in exclusive silk waist patterns at \$4, \$5, and \$6 a pattern, and also the swell things in Black Silk Grenadines and Black Crepons, priced at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 a yard.

Will be pleased to show you these.

# The Boston Dep't Store.

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market.

## BRUNT CASE NEARING A CLOSE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

"I do not think the facts warranted the killing of Dudley Lee. No one has attempted to justify the conduct of the defendant. George Brunt had nothing to fear from Lee at and before this unfortunate occurrence. Brunt is a lover of fast horses, and is particular about his equipages. That was the inception of this trouble. Lee is a young man away from home; he is discharged; he thinks he is not fully paid; he has no place to go; it is a pitiful situation. The boy says, 'Rinehart I have no home.' He is dejected and goes to Steubenville; he drinks and is drunk; but did he have murder in his heart and did Brunt have any right to believe he had? He goes to Cohen's; there is a story I am not just prepared to believe. Monday he goes to Walsh's, maudlin drunk, and those witnesses knew he was drunk. He was going to ask Brunt for \$5, and if he did not get it he was going to give him his fists. He said the same at the butcher shop, but there was no threat to kill in that.

"Notice the condition of the men when they got down to the walk. If Lee intended to strike Brunt, why didn't he do it? He was in no condition. Brunt knew Lee was not a dangerous man. He had studied him for two months and knew him better than any man in East Liverpool.

"But for the cries of that lady, Mrs. Brunt, this tragedy would never have occurred. She screamed and said: 'George, telephone for the police.' Then the colored boy turned back. We find Brunt running into the house. What for? Had he the spirit of forgiveness? He had the spirit of resentment against Dudley Lee. He had no doubt of the absolute safety of his wife. He goes to the telephone, and thinks his wife is in danger. Why then did he run in the opposite direction for his revolver. Why didn't he go immediately to her assistance? He comes down the stairs knowing his wife is not in the house, and, as we think, sees Dudley Lee on the stairs. George Brunt went in the house thinking his personal feelings had been outraged. He hears the colored man come up the back steps and knows his wife is outside and in no danger. He follows Lee and fires. Not for the purpose of protecting his wife. The moment he fired the shot he knew not whether it had taken effect, but he immediately surrendered to Rigby. That fact shows that he knew his wife was not in danger.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, I want you to consider carefully; you have a right to consider that he was in Brunt's home or his castle, but Brunt had no right to use this force. The fact that he had a good father and a good mother, and comes of a good family will not protect him. Remember there is another home near Cadiz in which that special bullet did almost as much harm as in the home of George Brunt. They ask you not to send him to prison; but remember, there is a prisoner in a little wooden box who has no hope of earthly pardon."

Court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

## THE CHARGE.

Judge Kennedy Gives the Case to the Jury.

Every available bit of space was occu-

pled when court convened this afternoon, the number of women spectators having considerably increased. In charging the jury Judge Kennedy said: "The grand jury charges George Brunt with purposely, unlawfully and maliciously killing Dudley Lee. He says he is not guilty, and he is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established. The indictment also embraces manslaughter, assault and battery and assault. No conviction can be had until you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt. A reasonable doubt, is an honest uncertainty as to his guilt. It is not speculative but an honest doubt after a careful consideration of the evidence. Absolute certainty is not required; but when the conviction is of a reasonable doubt, the defendant is guilty. They must satisfy you that Dudley Lee was alive on the 24th of October, 1898, and is now dead; that death was caused by the defendant; that the deed was done with malice. If the state can satisfy you of these things, crime is proven, and your verdict must be 'guilty.' Intent to kill must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt. If the state does not satisfy you in each and all of these elements of murder in the second degree, then you must turn to manslaughter. If the state satisfies you beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt, voluntarily in the heat of passion, then the defendant is guilty of manslaughter. He admits the killing, but claims it was in the defense of his wife. Before he is justified, that must be proved by the defense. The law only requires that he furnish a preponderance of the evidence."

Judge Kennedy dwelt upon the fact that evidence to show the good reputation of the defendant had been produced, but said that good character is no excuse for crime. He also states that the mere fact of Dudley Lee being a trespasser did not justify the taking of his life, and ended with these words: "The jury box is no place for sympathy. You are to be guided in your deliberations by the law and evidence."

The jury retired at precisely 3 o'clock.

Gilt edge Easter flowers at  
\* T. B. MURPHY & SON'S.

Easter hat, new styles received this week, at  
\* JOSEPH BROS.

## Treating Lockjaw.

Recently a young man in New Jersey was treated successfully for tetanus by the injection of serum into the brain. That is not the method of treating lockjaw out in Missouri. Several years ago a citizen of Liberty, Mo., was suffering from tetanus. Local physicians failed to relieve him, and Dr. Wood of Kansas City, a gruff old gentleman, was called. Arriving at the home of the patient he found the room full of sympathizing neighbors. The physician proceeded toward the sick man and remarked, "Why in—don't you shut your mouth?" at the same time giving him a severe "chuck" under the chin. The effect of the blow caused the mouth to close, and the man soon recovered.—Chicago Post.

Perry's millinery opening, 202 Market St., today and tomorrow.

Gilt edge Easter flowers at  
\* T. B. MURPHY & SON'S.

WANTED—Young married man to work on a dairy farm. Must be temperate and furnish good references. Address, giving references, Box 15 East End.

## A RUNAWAY ICE YACHT.

An Exciting Chase and a Narrow Escape From Death.

Some years ago there was a runaway down at Shelter Island in which a young girl was left in the boat with a gale blowing. She tried to throw the sheet loose, but it was frozen and her fingers were too cold, added to which the sheet had fouled the tiller, and she could not bring the boat up into the wind to stop its way, the sail being so set that the boat continued running right along at a terrific rate of speed.

Occupants of the other boats soon realized the position and made chase, gaining slowly, one boat finally being far in the lead of the others by the time the end of the island was left behind. Right in front lay the end of the ice, broken short by the action of the tide water, and there the breakers rolled in, throwing up the anchor ice, dashing it down, and then retreating, sucking it under the floe and packing it up for another break.

For some time it was a question as to whether the chasing boat would catch up with the girl before she was carried over the edge to certain death. But at last the boats came together for one brief second, the girl was snatched by strong arms to the pursuer's yacht, the sheet was eased off in a flash, and, spinning round in its own length, it was set right before the wind instead of reaching into it, just as the runaway dashed over into the anchor ice.

A short, sharp crack gave notice of the parting of the ice beneath the very runners of the now homeward bound savior, and with a long stagger, which only her speed enabled her to withstand, she dashed across the fast opening crack, safe, to be brought up into the wind at a distance, while the late runaway danced, a wreck, among the broken ice. It was one of the close calls of ice yachting which, thank goodness, very seldom occur!—W. P. Pond in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

## The Test of Perseverance.

Many girls are employed at the Western Union Telegraph company's main office in filing dispatches and other work requiring no great skill. Now, although they get only the current wages of workers in such employments, there are always many applicants for every vacancy. In view of this fact the company has adopted an interesting method of dealing with applications. Every girl applying is questioned as to her age, education and residence. Furthermore, her height is taken. The facts as to the applicant are then filed for future reference, and she is advised in case she is really anxious for a place to return at the end of four months should she not hear from the company before that time. The reason for this advice is that the list of applications is destroyed every four months.

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## Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Choicest fresh butter and eggs. Nice new maple molasses. Best switzer and cream cheese. New onions, lettuce, radishes and celery. Everything in the grocery line. Best goods, at reasonable prices.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,  
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

## HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.  
No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

One-Half  
Million Dollars  
worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.  
**The Hill**  
**Real Estate Co.**  
105 Sixth St., City.

**A. H. BULGER,**  
**Prescription Druggist,**  
Sixth and West Market Sts.,  
East Liverpool, Ohio.

## The . . . Northwestern Mutual Life's

New Policy is conceded by all Insurance Journals to be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. For rates and further information address or call on

**GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,**  
District Agents,  
1st National Bank Building.

**OPERA HOUSE**  
**DRUG STORE.**  
Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.  
**WILL REED, Prop.**



# EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 248.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1899.

TWO CENTS

## ALMOST TO MALOLOS.

Americans Within a Few Miles of the Rebel Stronghold.

### BRAVE DEED OF PENNSYLVANIANS

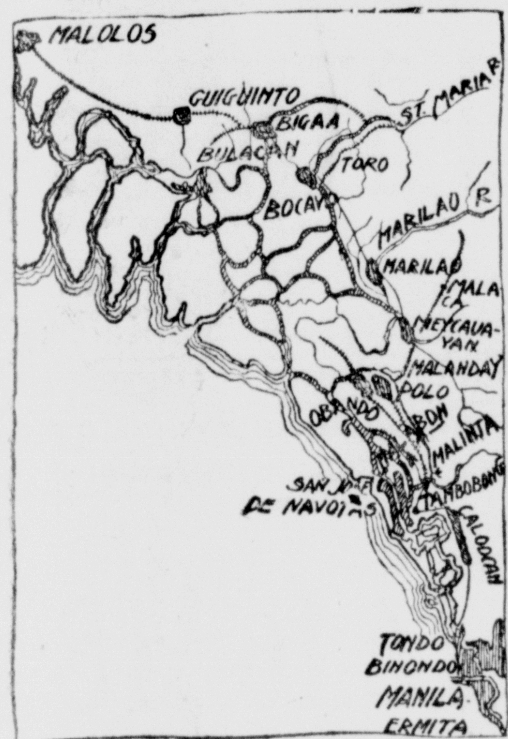
News Confirmed That the Filipinos Have Moved Their Headquarters to San Fernando—Our Men Crossed the River at Guiguinto Under a Heavy Fire.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following advices from Manila were received by the war department:

"MANILA, March 30.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"MacArthur advanced at 6 yesterday morning from Marilao. Passed rapidly to Bocave. At 11:45 took up advance for Bigaa and at 3:15 afternoon for Guiguinto, three and one-half miles from Malolos, reaching that point at 5. Casualties for the day about 70. Fierce



MAP SHOWING OUR ADVANCE.

fighting in the afternoon. Troops made crossing of river at Guiguinto by working artillery over railroad bridge by hand and swimming mules against fierce resistance. Column will pass on railroad to extreme front, nearly repaired, and will resupply troops today. (Signed) "OTIS."

MANILA, March 30.—The news is confirmed that the rebels have removed their headquarters to San Fernando.

In the fight at Guiguinto the Tenth Pennsylvania deployed across the river. The rebels broke for the hills after about a half hour, being unable to withstand the heavy artillery and rifle fire. Two men killed and a number wounded. The rebel loss was very heavy.

MANILA, March 30.—General MacArthur's division advanced from Marilao along the railroad to Bigaa, five miles distant, with the Nebraska, South Dakota and Pennsylvania regiments on the right and the Kansas and Montana regiments and the Third artillery on the left about daylight Wednesday. General Wheaton's brigade is in reserve.

The American forces met with strong opposition in the jungle. First one Nebraskan, then one Pennsylvanian and afterward two of the Montana regiments were killed. Thirty-five were wounded, including one officer of the Kansas regiment.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos.

The enemy also tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigaa, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans. The rebels had not finished their trenches along the line of Wednesday's march, showing they were not prepared for our advance.

It is believed, however, that there will be a hard fight before Malolos is taken.

The Minnesota regiments reinforced the division Wednesday, marching from the waterworks during the night to Manila and going to the front by train.

The Filipinos fired volleys Tuesday evening for the purpose of drawing the American fire and disclosing the locality of our positions.

Two men of the Pennsylvania regiment and one man belonging to the Dakota regiment were wounded. The Americans remained silent.

The country between Marilao and Manila presented a picture of desolation. Smoke was curling from hundreds of ash heaps and the remains of trees and fences torn by shrapnel were to be seen everywhere. The general appearance of the country was as if it had been swept by a cyclone. The roads were strewn with furniture and clothing, much of it dropped in flight by the Filipinos.

The only persons remaining behind were a few aged persons, too infirm to escape. They camped beside the ruins of the former homes and begged passersby for any kind of assistance. The majority of them were living on the generosity of our soldiers, who gave them portions of their rations. The dogs of the Filipinos covered in the bushes, still terrified and barking, while hundreds of pigs were to be seen busily searching for food.

Bodies of dead Filipinos were stranded

in the mudflows of the river or in the jungle where they crawled to die or were left in the wake of the hurriedly retreating army. These bodies gave forth a horrible odor, but there was no time at present to bury them.

The inhabitants who fled from Marilao and Meycauayan left in such a panic that on tables our soldiers found spread money and valuables and in the rooms were trunks containing property of value. This was the case in most of the houses deserted. They were not molested by our soldiers, but the Chinese who slipped between the armies were looting when they could and had taken possession of several houses, over which they raised Chinese flags, some of which were torn down.

An old woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauayan Tuesday just dead, apparently from fright and hunger.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following cablegram from General Otis reached the war department:

"MANILA, March 29.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"MacArthur's advance yesterday only to outskirts of Marilao; took until late afternoon to repair road and railway bridges and send cars through with supplies. Commenced march 6 this morning; marched rapidly on Bocave and will continue to Bigaa, seven miles from Malolos. Enemy have destroyed railway and telegraph line; construction rain following our forces. Enemy's resistance not so vigorous today. Our loss has been slight. Towns in front of our advance being destroyed by fire. Troops in excellent spirits. OTIS."

### OTIS' CHEERING NEWS.

Good Health of His Troops Had Been Sadly Misrepresented in the United States.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Some time ago an ex-officer of the British army wrote to Secretary Hay regarding the health of troops in the Philippines and making suggestions relative to the preservation of the health of the command.

The letter was sent to General Otis, and on Jan. 31 he sent it back to the war department with an endorsement in part as follows:

"Troops here soon become acquainted with and accustomed to the climate. At present, as affairs are somewhat critical, military duty is exacting. I think, however, that the health of the command will compare favorably with the British troops in India, there being only about 8 or 9 per cent on sick report for all causes. I do not think it necessary to consider the remarks of the writer further, and the condition of this command is sadly misrepresented in the United States."

### VOLUNTEERS TO BE MUSTERED OUT

Time Depends on the Exchange of Peace Treaty Ratification.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The opinion was given at the war department that General Otis had ample force under his command and that when the regulars now on their way to Manila reached their destination there would be little need of retaining the volunteers in service there. No demand for muster out will hold good until the formal ratification of the peace treaty occurs and when this will be done is not known. The French ambassador, who is acting for Spain, has no information on the subject, and does not know when the treaty will be received here.

Secretary Alger reported a favorable condition of affairs in Cuba and has expressed the opinion that more troops than are now in the island will not be needed. After the volunteers are sent home there will be 14 regiments with a total of 18,000 men in Cuba, making two regiments of regulars to each province.

### MORE TENTH BOYS FELL.

One Reported Killed and Six Wounded Near Bocave.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Press reports Wednesday told of the death of one Tenth Pennsylvania man and the wounding of six others in a gallant charge by General Hale's brigade on the right of the line as it advanced on Bocave. Twenty-nine Filipinos paid with their lives for those of the Pennsylvania men.

General Otis has not yet reported the names of those who fell in Wednesday's engagement. In Tuesday's fighting Private Christopher Seibert, Company E, Tenth Pennsylvania, was injured severely in the hand accidentally, not by an enemy's bullet.

### President Pleased With Campaign.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The president discussed with his advisers and called the situation in the Philippines. Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn and Adjutant General Corbin, who have kept close track of the progress of the American army and the condition of the troops, were with him for some time. With them he went over the situation and expressed his pleasure at the progress General Otis and his generals had made, though he regretted the loss of life.

### Killed at Gun Test.

NEW YORK, March 30.—At the Sandy Hook proving grounds one of the 10-inch breechloading rifles burst, killing Henry V. Murphy and injuring Privates Harrigan and Deemer of the ordnance department.

## SHELLED BY WARSHIPS

U. S. and British Guns Fired Upon Samoan Towns.

### MATAAFA DEFIED THE TREATY.

Encouraged In His Stand by a Proclamation of the German Consul—Casualties Among Allied Forces From Rebels' Shots and by Accidents.

APIA, Samoan Islands, March 23, via Auckland, N. Z., March 30.—The troubles growing out of the election of a king of Samoa have taken a more serious turn and resulted in the bombardment of native villages along the shore by the United States cruiser Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz commanding, and the British cruisers Porpoise and Royalist. The bombardment has continued intermittently for eight days.

As Mataafa and his chiefs, constituting the provisional government, continued to defy the treaty after the arrival of the Philadelphia, Admiral Kautz summoned the various consuls and the senior naval officers to a conference on board the Philadelphia, when the whole situation was carefully canvassed. The upshot was a resolution to dismiss the provisional government and Admiral Kautz issued a proclamation calling upon Mataafa and his chiefs to return to their homes.

Mataafa evacuated Mulinu, the town he had made his headquarters, and went into the interior.

Herr Rose, the German consul at Apia, issued a proclamation supplementing the one he had issued several weeks before upholding the provisional government. As a result of this the Matafaans assembled in large force and hemmed in the town.

The British cruiser Royalist brought the Malletta prisoners from the islands to which they had been transferred by the provisional government.

The Americans then fortified Mulinu, where 22,000 Mallettaans took refuge.

## P. A. BAKER.

Reverend Baker is one of the strongest and most eloquent platform speakers in the country today. He is absolutely fearless in his advocacy of Clean Government. Hear him at the First M. E. church Friday night, March 31. Admission is FREE. Reverend Crawford, pastor of the church, will preside. Come early if you desire a good seat. The lecture will commence promptly at 8 o'clock. Reverend Baker lectures under the auspices of the W. G. C. Union.

The rebels—the adherents of Mataafa—barricaded the roads within the municipality and seized the British houses.

An ultimatum was then sent to them, ordering them to evacuate and threatening them, in the event of refusal, with a bombardment to commence at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of March 15. This was ignored, and the rebels commenced an attack in the direction of the United States and British consulates, about half an hour before the time fixed for the bombardment. The Philadelphia, Porpoise and Royalist opened fire upon the distant villages. There was great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forest, but several shore villages were soon in flames.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate and the marines outside narrowly escaped. A fragment struck the leg of Private Ridge, shattering it so badly as to necessitate amputation. Another fragment traversed the German consulate, smashing the crockery. The Germans then went on board the German cruiser Falke.

During the night the rebels made a hot attack on the town, killing three British sailors. A British marine was shot in the leg by a sentry of his own party, another was shot in the foot and an American sentry was killed at his post.

The bombardment continuing, the inhabitants of the town took refuge on board the Royalist, greatly crowding the vessel.

Many people were leaving Samoa, the captain of the Royalist urging them to go, so as not to interfere with the military operations.

The Porpoise shelled the villages east and west of Apia and captured many boats.

The Americans and British were fighting splendidly together, but there was a bitter feeling against the Germans.

Two men, a British and a German subject, were arrested as spies.

The bombardment of the jungle was for a time very hot.

### Be Courageous.

It takes courage to go into the world with a Christianity which you mean to make use of.—Anon.

## OUTRAGE BY ROBBERS.

Failed to Get Money—Boy Fatally Injured and Man and Woman Badly Hurt.

EMPIRE, March 30.—A fiendish assault and attempted robbery occurred near here. M. Brubaker and wife, near Matamoros, came up on the boat to visit Jane Willetts, a sister of Mrs. Brubaker, who lives with her four children one mile above here. It was rumored that Brubaker had \$500 or \$600 with him and three men concluded to go after it.

They broke into Willetts' home and knelt Brubaker down. The women raised an alarm and got Brubaker out and to the home of J. N. Peebles, some distance away. Later the men came back and attacked Mrs. Willetts and her son Dick and beat them both badly, and Dick was fatally injured.

A shotgun and a razor were used by the burglars. One of the men was injured, as there were blood marks visible as far as this town. The men crossed the river and are in hiding. The desperadoes shot through the windows and ceiling to terrify the people.

Brubaker is 60 years of age. Dick Willetts fought as well as a boy could and he wounded the robber who was hurt. The robbers made a thorough search of the house for money, but secured nothing.

### Municipal Gas Plant Sold.

FINDLAY, March 30.—The city's natural gas plant passed into the hands of the Citizens' Gas Light and Heating company for a cash consideration of \$150,000. The new company is composed of Buffalo capitalists, who will put in a plant to manufacture artificial gas. The city has spent upwards of \$1,500,000 on the gas plant in the past 13 years, all of which was paid from revenues of the plant, and the sale leaves a surplus of \$75,000 in the treasury. The city was a pioneer in the discovery of natural gas, and the municipal ownership of the plant in four years quadrupled its population.

### Three Golden Weddings.

SALEM, March 30.—Edwin and Drusilla Fogg, Quaker residents of Damascus, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Keaggy, near Tiffin, celebrated their golden wedding anniversary by having a gathering of relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Stewart of Newark celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage.

### A Farmer Drowned.

STURBEVILLE, March 30.—Harry Elder, a farmer of Island Creek township, and a veteran of the Civil war, was drowned while fording Island creek in a buggy near his home. The creek was high and the current swift and the buggy upset.

### A Girl Seriously Burned.

YOUNGSTOWN, March 30.—Florence Kimberly, aged 18 years, a domestic employed in the family of Claire Hoover, here, was seriously burned, her clothing taking fire at an open grate. Her injuries are not fatal.

### NINE DEATHS IN CUBA.

Brooke Reported Demise of Men Among the Troops.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The following was received at the war department from General Brooke:

"HAVANA, March 29.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Deaths, Pinar del Rio: Private Claude Beasley, C, First Infantry, died 24th, typhoid. Havana: William Sweden, quartermaster's employe, peritonitis. Cienfuegos: Private Richard Porter, C, Fourth Tennessee, accidentally shot on lighter at Casilda, 26th, fell overboard, body not recovered. Private Frank Emerson, K, Sixth Ohio, at Santa Clara, pernicious malaria. Puerto Principe: Herbert Warner, farrier, H, Eighth cavalry, typhoid; George Leach, H, Eighth cavalry, typhoid. Santiago: R. E. Langford, private, hospital corps, malarial haematemia; Private Alfred Pride, I, Eighth Illinois, 23d, malaria; Rod Reilly, civilian, malaria."

### A PENNSYLVANIAN WOUNDED.

Three Men of Third Artillery Killed. Report by Otis.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—General Otis cabled the following additional casualties to Adjutant General Corbin:

March 28, killed—Third artillery, Battery G, Privates J. J. Whitney, Charles Johnson.

Wounded—Tenth Pennsylvania, Company E, Private Christopher Filbert, hand, severe, accidental; Third artillery, Battery G, First Sergeant John O. O'Connor, eye, slight.

Injured—Twentieth Kansas, Company B, Private Louis J. Ross, foot, slight.

### GENERAL FLAGLER DEAD.

He Was Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—A dispatch received here from Old Point, Va., said that Brigadier General Flagler, chief of ordnance, U. S. A., died at the Hygeia hotel.

### Weather Forecast For Today.

Western Pennsylvania and Ohio—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by night; warmer; winds becoming brisk easterly.

West Virginia—Increasing cloudiness, probably rain by night; warmer; south winds.

## KULP PROMPT TO DENY

Likely to Testify at Harrisburg Today.

### DENIED ATTEMPTING TO BRIBE.

Representative Norton Said Robert Evans Offered Him \$1,000 For His Vote. Youngson Said Editor Berry of Latrobe Hinted at Money Offer.

HARRISBURG, March 30.—The bribery investigating committee resumed its inquiry into the charges of alleged bribery in connection with the fight for the United States senatorship and the consideration of the McCarrell jury bill in the house. Representative O'Brien of Schuylkill testified that immediately after the house adjourned to prevent a reconsideration of the McCarrell bill, he was told by Representative Criste of Northumberland that there was lots of money in the house and that there was \$1,000 for some one. This was the day Criste was alleged to have refused an offer of \$1,000 to move to reconsider the bill.

Robb of Allegheny said that the day the original investigating committee was appointed he was asked by Representative Smith of Cameron to request Voorhees of Philadelphia, a member of the committee, not to ask him too many questions, but to let him tell what he wanted. Smith said if the committee did not allow him to tell his story in his own way he might involve some good friend of Robb and himself.

At the afternoon session Representative Norton of Wayne testified that Robert Evans of Philadelphia asked him how he stood on the McCarrell bill. Mr. Norton replied that he could not support it because his constituents were opposed to it. Mr. Evans asked how much it would cost Norton to put up a fight in his county if he voted for it, and said there was \$1,000 in it if he would vote for the bill, and offered to go with him immediately and get the money. Norton refused the alleged offer and left Evans with the explanation that he would not support the bill under any conditions.

Representative Engler of Lycoming told Norton that Michael J. Costello of Philadelphia called at his home and offered him \$500 to support the McCarrell bill.

Representative Hargrave explained that he might have been appointed on the appropriations committee if he would have voted for Quay. He said a certain official suggested this to him before he came to Harrisburg to take his seat, but no direct offer was made to him.

Chairman Fow received a telegram last night from ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp of Shamokin denying the charges of attempted bribery made by Representative Francis E. Brown of Union before the committee and requesting an early appointment to be heard. The committee probably will hear Mr. Kulp this afternoon. Representative Joseph W. Smith of Clinton, the first witness called at the evening session, was asked if a paper had been submitted to him pledging him to vote for a Republican for United States senator. Smith explained that before his election Herbert Gleason of North Bend asked him to sign a paper promising to support the Republican caucus nominee for senator if a Democrat could not be elected. The witness refused to sign that paper and destroyed it.

Mr. Youngson of Westmoreland testified that Editor Berry of the Latrobe Clipper and a man named Covode of Ligonier called at his boarding-house one night after 12 o'clock and said to the witness that he was a poor man with a wife and children and that it "would be worth his while" to go to the Commonwealth hotel. Mr. Youngson told the visitors that if they did not leave he would summon the police. The witness said no direct offer was made to him by his visitors and thought they were in Harrisburg in the interest of the candidacy of Colonel George F. Huff of Greensburg for United States senator. Youngson went to the Commonwealth hotel later and promised Colonel Huff's friends there to give the local candidate a complimentary vote and afterward wrote him a letter withdrawing his promise.

Skinner of Fulton said Representative Dumbauld of Fayette told him that he overheard Van Valkenberg tell the representative from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, after a certain senator had voted for the McCarrell bill, "to give him the devil."

A number of witnesses answered the formal questions in the negative.

### SAILORS AGAIN IN A RIOT.

More Fighting at Kingston In Which Tars Were Injured.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 30.—Another riot among sailors of the American fleet ashore on leave occurred here, during which the men fought a number of water police and civilians. The most seriously injured were William Lynch of the Brooklyn and Edward Barry of the Texas, who were removed to the hospital, the former suffering from a fractured skull and the latter from a smashed face.

Lynch and the two sailors of the Texas, Green and Armstead, who were injured during the rioting on Monday night, were said to be in a critical condition. Shore leave was stopped.



## THE EAST END.

### THEY WANT AN OFFICER

And Council Will Be Petitioned  
to

#### PLACE A MAN IN EAST END

To Patrol the Streets Between the Hours  
of 6 and 10 p. m.—Alex Johnson Loses  
Some Valuable Chickens—The Brick  
Works Resumed.

The residents of East End are desirous  
of having an officer patrol the streets  
from 6 o'clock until 10 in the evening,  
and it is very probable a request of this  
character will be sent to council before  
long. There is an ordinance relative  
to firemen doing police duty within a  
limited distance from a fire station, and  
basing their request on this, the petition  
will be presented. Some of the busi-  
ness men claim that inasmuch as there  
are now two men at station No. 2, one  
of them could easily do the work, and at  
the same time not conflict with his duty  
at the fire station.

Mayor Bough when consulted in refer-  
ence to the matter, said: "The ward is  
too large for one officer to cover, and I  
know to cover the entire ward success-  
fully at least two officers should be out.  
Fireman Finley would, I believe, come  
under the ordinance, as Fireman Ter-  
rence is required at the station.

#### Among the Sick.

A son of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Harris  
is confined to the home of his parents in  
St. George street, suffering with a severe  
attack of typhoid fever.

J. P. Reynolds, who has been suffer-  
ing with an attack of rheumatism at his  
residence in First avenue, is improving  
slowly. There has been quite a change  
in his condition during the last few days.

William Benton is ill at his home  
with a slight attack of pneumonia.

John Arnold, of First avenue, who  
has been ill for some time with an attack  
of malaria, is improving.

Mrs. McDade, of St. George street, is  
suffering with a severe attack of rheu-  
matism.

#### Making Repairs.

A number of improvements are now  
being made on the Knowles, Taylor &  
Anderson plant, and it is thought by  
many that the plant would resume  
within a short time. The tracks lead-  
ing to the clay mines have been cleared  
and repaired, and a general overhauling  
is being done to some of the machinery.

#### Injured His Hand.

Martin Elliott, while chopping wood  
at his home in Mulberry street, Tuesday  
evening, accidentally cut the fore finger  
of his left hand. The cut was very deep,  
and had the hatchet penetrated the  
flesh much farther, it is probable he  
would have severed a portion of the  
member.

#### Almost Completed.

The new store room and residence  
being erected in Mulberry street by Mr.  
Neininger will be completed within the  
next two weeks.

The new house in the same street  
being built by Capt. Abner Martin is  
nearing completion.

#### Mysterious Deaths.

Ten valuable chickens owned by Alex  
Johnson, Jr., have died recently, and  
the owner is at a loss to know the cause.  
The chickens have been falling dead  
from their roosts, and yesterday morn-  
ing three were found lying on the  
ground.

#### Easter Services.

Special Easter services are being pre-  
pared by all the churches in this part of  
the city. Four services will be held in  
the Second Presbyterian church during  
that day, the first being the union sun-  
rise prayer meeting.

#### Next Month.

The next regular meeting of the  
motormen of the street car line will be  
held in Mechanics' hall April 23. From  
indications the meeting promises to be  
an interesting one.

#### Another Residence.

James Faulk yesterday afternoon  
commenced the erection of a new resi-  
dence in Erie street. The house is to be  
modern in every particular and com-  
pleted within two months.

#### Resumed Work.

The brick works resumed work in full  
this morning after being compelled to  
shut down for some time on account of  
broken machinery.

#### On Duty.

Fireman Terrence, who has been in  
Lisbon since Tuesday attending the  
Brant trial, returned to duty last night.



# WM. ERLANGER & CO.

Cor. Fifth and Washington Streets, East Liverpool, Ohio.

## AN EASTER OPENING!

THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Mar. 30, 31, April 1st.

To which all smart dressers and lovers of legitimate  
values are cordially invited. No cards.

An opening at Erlanger's--An Easter Opening--the first  
since the infusion of new life--the initial demonstration of  
Erlanger & Co.

It will be a glorious event--not alone to practically dem-  
onstrate, that we fairly deserve the leading position we hold  
in East Liverpool's commercial world, but as a liberal man-  
ifestation of our appreciation, for encouragement, for patronage, for  
confidence, have the bargain features of the three days been arranged.

Preparations have been long in progress. Opportunity for sen-  
sational advertising. But ours isn't a sensational store. Sooner glad  
surprises than an iota of disappointment, and so we ask you to come,  
to criticise, to invest if you wish. And now to store news.

## THE INDIVIDUALITY OF OUR CLOTHING

Lies not alone in the fact that only the most expert wholesale tailors contribute, and that  
not a single sweat shop garment finds welcome here, But That The Prices of These Superior  
Productions Are Frequently Less Than Generally Asked For Objectionable Makes. Highest  
standing, commercially and otherwise, ample capital, abundant energy, and just appreciation  
of modern American Store Methods are advantages which each year widens the gap between  
this store and its alleged competitors.

**RECOMMENDABLE** Ready to Wear Suits and \$6 to \$18  
Top Coats, Range From...

Though the cheaper grades which often constitute the basis for exaggerations and misrepre-  
sentations in contemporary advertising are here if you wish them, wool called wool, cotton  
called cotton, and half and half, plainly sold as such, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00  
Suits

**A Dozen Opening Specials, the Sale of Which are Limited for the 3 Days**

#### No. 1. Umbrellas.

Fine gloria silk, on par-  
agon frames, steel rods,  
late style handles, 98c  
worth, \$1.50, for...

#### No. 2. Hosiery.

Men's hose, black and  
tan, fast color, regular  
15c qualities, we limit 6  
pair to each buyer, 6c  
at...

#### No. 3. Suspenders.

You know what a pair  
of suspenders are; little  
description necessary, 20c  
qualities, and limit two  
pairs to a buyer, 9c  
at...

#### No. 4. Handkerchiefs.

Men's fancy bordered  
handkerchiefs, hemstitch-  
ed, ask no ques-tions,  
judgment will tell you to  
take all we allow, 10c  
qualities, for... 4c

#### No. 5. Night Robes.

Men's night shirts,  
neatly embroidered in  
front, full cut, nothing  
scanty about them ex-  
cept the price, 38c  
worth 75c, for...

#### Agents for Dunlap Hats.

"Nuf Ced." Those who want Dunlap, want Dunlap and no  
others, we needn't praise them, we needn't speak of their styles. All  
others copy Dunlap, that's recommendation enough \$5.00

#### Neckwear.

This season's lines better than ever, many actual 50c patterns in  
the 25c lines, and many elegant things which are shown in exclusive  
New York stores for 75c and \$1. In our 50c 25c and 50c  
lines, popular grades are...

#### Trunks, Valises, Traveling Bags.

The department enlarged, the stock greatly increased, the prices  
lower than ever. Save you 33 per cent if you will give us the chance.  
Doubt it? Test it. Special lot of canvas covered trunks, with iron  
bottom, fine brass locks, strong bolts and clamps, low \$2.50  
as...

#### Manhattan Shirts.

We've got 'em, that ought to be enough, we've got 'em and you  
want 'em. No wonder you want 'em, they're a good season ahead of  
all others for style and make, and way in the lead for \$1.50  
quality, prices range from \$1.50 to \$3, leading lines at...

#### A Word of Boys' Clothing.

The assortments more than double any previous season's display,  
the styles are cuter, and we have kept pace with fashions. If you buy  
here you will feel safe about learning if the suit is new, or if it is car-  
ried from last season. You will feel safe likewise about the price, for  
like every thing that is sold at Erlanger & Co.'s, money back on de-  
mand insures you, demonstrates our confidence. Boys' suits \$4 to  
\$16 (highest and lowest.)

#### No. 11. Hats.

Men's soft hats, or Derbys, the  
very latest spring blocks and col-  
ors, pure fur felt, \$1.50 79c  
grades, for...

#### No. 12. Boys' Suits.

Novelty and junior styles, with  
large sailor collars, trimmed,  
sizes 3 to 8, cheap at \$2, special \$1.10  
regular price \$2, special

#### No. 6.

#### Dress Shirts.

Men's white laundered  
shirts, with good linen  
bosoms, made by one of  
the leading factories and  
consequently made well,  
75c values, 48c  
for...

#### No. 7. Shirts.

This time working  
shirts, or shirts for work-  
ing men, collars are at-  
tached, 35c kind, 19c  
for...

#### No. 8.

#### Handkerchiefs.

Linen handkerchiefs,  
pure linen, hemstitched,  
regular 25c qualities, limit  
6 to each buyer, 12c  
at...

#### No. 9.

#### Boys' Hose.

Big and little boys'  
black hose, with double  
soles, ankles and knees,  
20c kind, just half  
price, three days 10c  
limit...

#### No. 10.

#### Boys' Pants.

Knee pants, the same  
as are usually sold for all  
wool, not so called here,  
mixed, but good wear-  
ing 25c grades, 15c  
for...



# THE BRUNT CASE NEARING AN END

The Arguments Commenced  
Last Evening,

BUT WERE NOT COMPLETED

Charles S. Speaker, For the  
State,

MADE AN ELOQUENT PLEA

Asking That the Defendant be Convicted,  
He Was Followed by Judge Moore For  
the Defense, and Then Court Adjourned  
Until This Morning—The Courtroom Was  
Crowded This Morning to Hear the Ad-  
dress of W. S. Anderson, Who Delivered  
a Lengthy Plea For the Defendant, and  
Commanded the Attention of the Entire  
Courtroom—Prosecutor Brookes Closed  
the Arguments.

LISBON, March 30.—[Special]—When  
the testimony had been heard in the  
Brunt case Wednesday afternoon,  
preparations were immediately made  
for the arguments. The attorneys were  
not limited as to time and it was ar-  
ranged that they speak in this order.  
Mr. Speaker, Judge Moore, Mr. Ander-  
son and Prosecutor Brookes. Before  
adjournment at 6 o'clock the first named  
two had addressed the jury.

The law provides that at the request  
of either side the court shall, before the  
case goes to argument, charge the jury  
as to the law governing the crime. Mr.  
Anderson made this request, and Judge  
Kennedy stated to the jury that when  
one protecting his home is assaulted and  
believes, and has reasonable cause to be-  
lieve, that he cannot repel the assault,  
he may take the life of the assailant.

Mr. Speaker addressed the court, giv-  
ing a number of references in the law  
in support of the position assumed by  
the prosecution, then turning to the jury  
he said: "I have no doubt that each  
gentleman here would not be here if his  
presence could have been avoided by an  
openly and manly course, and I have  
as little doubt that you will face this  
issue clear eyed and firm. In one of the  
most important criminal cases in which  
I have been engaged the court said,  
'harsh as the term may sound, sympathy  
has no place in the jury box, nor has  
malice.' We turn from one as from the  
other. We may pause to feel profound  
regret that circumstances have arisen to  
take the life of one young man and cast  
the shadow upon the life of another; but  
you have a duty. You will not view it  
as a matter of man, but of law, and you  
will not forget the surroundings of the  
accused. There should be no leniency  
for the defendant if he should be con-  
victed. He has all the rights of  
other citizens; no more, no less.  
The deceased had the same,  
for we believe in the equality  
of all men. Forgetting the position of  
George Brunt and Dudley Lee, we ask  
you to consider the evidence as the  
court may give it to you. In your hands  
rests the enforcement of the law, and if  
you say to Brunt, you go unpunished,  
or shirk your duty and melt away the  
grade of crime, you say to all men, 'you  
can do as he did.' You cheapen every  
human life in the state. We will there-  
fore consider this matter on the law and  
the evidence. The ablest judge I ever  
knew used always to say when passing  
sentence: 'It is the sentence of the  
law.' He did not say it was the sentence  
of the court. He was dispassionate; he  
simply voiced the law. So it is with you;  
you voice the law.

"The law is thus briefly stated: Mur-  
der in the first degree is where one pur-  
poses and with premeditated malice takes  
the life of another. In the second degree,  
one purposely and maliciously, but  
without premeditation, causes the death  
of his fellow man. And that is this:  
That George F. Brunt purposely took  
the life of Dudley Lee without delibera-  
tion.

"Crime has its root in the mind, and  
we will here today scan the acts of the  
defendant. Purposely means intention-  
ally. Brunt held the scales before him,  
weighed the consequences, and he must  
have decided that he would take life,  
and there must have been malice. It  
does not mean ill will toward the party  
slain, but a wanton condition, a regard-  
lessness of the rights of others. So you

understand the elements which compose  
the crime.

"Now what were the circumstances?  
Dudley Lee was a boy some 20 years of  
age. He had lived at the home of his  
venerable father and left it to take em-  
ployment with Mr. Brunt. He was  
fresh from that home and did not drink  
heavily, and it therefore becomes the  
more pathetic. Then he was less able  
to meet temptation and take care of  
himself. Mrs. Brunt and the lady liv-  
ing opposite the barn had never seen  
him drunk before the night of the trag-  
edy. He was not a bad boy.  
On the occasion in question the calamity  
had come upon him and he had turned  
to drink. I think Mr. Brunt is par-  
ticular about the manner in which his  
horses and stables are kept, and Dudley  
in his capacity of hostler seems to have  
suited him for a time, but things were  
not right that morning and he was dis-  
charged. I think I have the right to  
say to you: Remember, throughout all  
this transaction, except when he saw  
Brunt coming toward him with the  
weapon, it was Dudley Lee, in an almost  
helpless state of intoxication with  
whom we have to deal. They talk of  
threats; the whole world blossoms with  
them. The chief legal permissibility of  
threats is that if they have been com-  
municated to the party he might take  
other steps; but these threats were not  
given Mr. Brunt. The boys about the  
saloon say Dudley had no liquor there,  
but the last young man said he had  
drank beer. Their testimony is to be  
considered.

Because he was intoxicated, Dudley  
went to see Brunt that night. A lady  
has said she never saw a man so drunk.  
He was helpless. That is why he should  
be treated with more consideration. He  
undertook to strike at Mr. Brunt and  
failed. Mr. Brunt made a pass at him  
and he fell against the barn, almost  
helpless. You can trace it all in your  
mind, that scene in the yard. They  
struggle, a slight struggle, and if Mrs.  
Brunt had not raised her voice in outcry  
her husband would not have deemed it  
necessary to summon the patrol. They  
fall upon their sides. Mrs. Brunt comes  
running down the yard from the porch  
and taps the boy with her broom,  
anxious to intervene for her husband.  
Under these circumstances does a word  
of abuse come from the lips of deceased?  
Not one. It shows you his mentality;  
throws light upon his character. What  
reason had Brunt to suppose that the  
boy was pursuing his wife. There was  
no reason, he did not so believe.

"The Rigby's came over the fence  
and separated the combatants; that was  
easily done, for it was only a drunken  
assault. From this time forward three  
men, loyal to their neighbor, were upon  
the premises, and Brunt knew it. What  
next?

"The parties pass from the scene.  
Mr. Brunt goes to the porch; his wife  
stands on the walk and Dudley starts to  
leave the place. Oh, it is to be regretted  
that he remained. He was about to  
pass out when Mrs. Brunt urges her  
husband to send for the patrol. Then  
he turns; this lady was screaming  
'murder, help, police.' If there was  
one fact of which Brunt had become  
familiar, it was that his wife was  
screaming and had been screaming  
when she saw there was no danger to  
him. She said call the patrol, and  
Dudley starts for the house. She  
naturally begins to scream again; so her  
husband left his wife screaming and a  
flash went through his blood and he  
ran for his weapon. So he knew she  
was in no danger. Those screams in-  
dicated only a woman's weakness.  
Further than that, he left her in the  
custody of his next door neighbor, and  
in this state of Ohio it does not take  
much to stand in defense of a woman.  
We know Rigby, his brother and his  
son. They would have laid down their  
lives to save her.

"Mrs. Brunt was excited. She does  
not remember what occurred at that  
time, and she says it was her husband  
who said to send for the patrol; but  
other witnesses do not bear her out. He  
obeys her, and rings up the patrol.  
While he is on the landing at the tele-  
phone he hears his wife scream and he  
believes he tells you that she is being  
assaulted. They are screams similar to  
those he has heard before, and means  
no impending danger to her. If acting  
in good faith and to prevent the taking  
of life, would he have climbed the stairs  
to the front chamber and secured his  
revolver? No; vengeance is now in his  
breast and he purposes to take the life  
of Dudley Lee. Mr. Brunt says he did  
not see Lee when he came down the  
stairway, and you will please note what  
follows: Rushing up, Lee said to Rigby,  
'he's got a gun,' while Rigby saw the  
deadly weapon. Lee had been looking  
up the stairway and he too had seen  
up the stairway and he too had seen  
it. It would not do for Mr. Brunt to  
admit that he saw Lee coming upstairs,  
for in that case Lee could not be

pursuing Mrs. Brunt. If he did see him,  
that is the end of this case. It was after  
the screams, you remember, when Lee  
saw death coming in the form of the  
defendant, with fixed mind and in cold  
blood, for Brunt had had considerable  
time to cool. Again, is Brunt blind; he  
does not see Lee fleeing for his life; does  
not see him undertake to pass into the  
cellar. If there was a moment when  
the attack was inexcusable, it was the  
moment at which Brunt fired. He did  
not see Rigby, he says; but when Rigby  
took his revolver, Brunt was cool and  
collected. An instant after the shoot-  
ing, Mr. Rigby takes the weapon, yet  
Mr. Brunt cannot tell us where he de-  
livered the gun, but thinks it was while  
they were in the front yard.

"We have reached the question you  
are called upon to decide. If you ac-  
quit the accused it is necessary for you  
to believe that, at the moment the de-  
fendant fired the shot, he believed his  
wife was being assaulted, and it was  
necessary for him to shoot Dudley Lee  
to terminate that assault. It was his  
duty, his right, to know this before he  
shed human blood. Following the man  
as he did, there was no excuse. He  
cannot claim the man was assaulting  
him. The only claim he can make was  
that his wife was being assaulted. He  
pulled the trigger because his anger  
was aroused. He had decided to do it  
when he went to the dresser for his re-  
volver.

"We concede that he is a man of  
good character; but what is the weight  
of that. It is simply to determine, when  
there is doubt, whether the defendant  
committed this crime.

"The state argues that George Brunt  
maliciously and purposely took the life  
of the deceased. The defense claims that  
he believed his wife was in jeopardy.  
If you find that this last fact did exist, it  
is your duty to discharge him."

## JUDGE MOORE

Makes the Opening Argument For the  
Defense.

Judge Moore said: "Gentlemen of  
the jury, I am sorry indeed that Dudley  
Lee lost his life; but sometimes human  
beings bring trouble upon themselves.  
It matters not his race. We are to look  
upon Dudley Lee as a man. I plead  
not for sympathy for George F. Brunt,  
but for our homes and for our families.  
When they ask you to take from George  
Brunt his liberty, it is not his home  
alone that will be affected, but yours  
and mine and all the homes in this  
state.

"The law is brief. If George Brunt  
believed he was protecting his wife,  
your verdict must be acquittal. You  
must consider his actions, conduct and  
judgment from this standpoint when the  
act was done.

"You do not cheapen life, but you  
raise the value of homes when you say  
to drunken rowdies, 'stay out, we don't  
want you.' That is the kind of a les-  
son you should teach. You employ  
men; they grow careless; you need their  
services no longer; you pay them, but  
they return to demand more money or  
have a fight. There is one thing in my  
friend Speaker's language that attracts.  
It is that this boy, who had been so  
good, probably went to Sunday school,  
all at once goes off and gets drunk, and  
you are asked to send George Brunt be-  
hind the bars because this boy gets  
drunk for a solace. Do you want to say  
to all the boys, 'Go and get drunk when  
you lose your job.' I don't believe in  
getting drunk for a solace.

"George Brunt was born and reared  
in East Liverpool. Not one word comes  
here against his character. Married,  
living with his wife, his reputation for  
peace and order is good, and that goes  
far to strengthen his testimony in this  
case. It's that kind of men who do  
these things only under the greatest ex-  
citement or provocation.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.

## Boston's Sparrow Stoppers.

Thus far not a sparrow has been killed  
in Boston, said the Boston Transcript  
recently, although several have been  
found in the nests. It is not the inten-  
tion of the city employees to kill the  
birds for the present, their task simply  
being to drive them away. To prevent  
the birds rebuilding their nests in the  
trees, the city has furnished Mr. Ken-  
nedy and his men with a large number  
of stoppers of the same kind that are  
used in oyster cans. These are to be  
painted the same color as the trees, and  
as soon as the holes in the trees are dug  
out the stoppers will be put in and  
thereby it is hoped to put a complete  
stop to the so called evil that the city  
is trying to eradicate.

## A Cheap View of Our Possessions.

"America has nothing to fear from  
that new machine promised for the  
Paris exposition by which the observer  
can drop a nickel in the slot and see  
clear round the world.—St. Louis Post-  
Dispatch

# THE NEWS REVIEW JOB ROOMS.

## STOCK.

The best procurable, and a large and  
complete line of everything.

## TYPE.

No antiquated faces. All up-to-date  
productions.

## INK.

Best manufactured. All colors and  
tints.

## MACHINERY.

Nothing second-hand. Finest in  
Eastern Ohio.

## WORKMEN.

All artists in their respective de-  
partments.

## PROMPTNESS.

Never too busy to give your work  
attention. Prompt delivery.

## PRICES.

Low as the lowest, and product  
FIRST CLASS.

# ANYTHING ELSE ESSENTIAL ?

## Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot  
reach the diseased portion of the ear!  
There is only one way to cure deafness,  
and that is by constitutional remedies.  
Deafness is caused by an inflamed con-  
dition of the mucous lining of the  
Eustachian tube. When this tube is  
inflamed you have a rumbling sound or  
imperfect hearing, and when it is en-  
tirely closed deafness is the result,  
and unless the inflammation can be  
taken out, and this tube restored to its  
normal condition, hearing will be  
destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten  
are caused by catarrh, which is nothing  
but an inflamed condition of the mucous  
surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for  
any case of deafness (caused by catarrh)  
that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh  
cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Go and hear Rev. Baker, state  
superintendent of the Ohio Anti-  
Saloon league, at the First M. E.  
church, Friday night, March 31.  
Admission free. Rev. Baker is  
one of the most eloquent plat-  
form orators in the country. He  
will tell some startling truths.

## Judge Brubaker Died.

LANCASTER, Pa., March 30.—H. C.  
Brubaker, one of the judges of the  
Lancaster county court, died at his  
home in this city of pneumonia, aged  
57 years.

# 7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER AND SCALP CLEANER

Are the only preparations that will re-  
store the hair to its original  
healthy condition.

—AT ALL DRUGGISTS—

## NOTICE FOR PAROLE.

Notice is hereby given that William Brad-  
ley, a prisoner now confined in the Ohio  
State Reformatory, has been recommended  
to the Board by the Superintendent and  
chaplain as worthy of consideration for pa-  
role or final discharge. Said application  
will be for hearing on and after April 18,  
1899.

## WANTED

WANTED—A permanent position as book-  
keeper. I understand both single  
and double entry and voucher systems. Can  
give the best of references and can furnish  
bond. Address, C. D. W., Box 234, City.

WANTED—A young girl to help with  
house work. Inquire 195 Jackson st.

## FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—House of seven rooms, on Lin-  
coln avenue, a few steps from Horn  
street. For particulars apply to S. Beale,  
California hollow.

FOR RENT—Bakery, in first class condi-  
tion. For rent or lease. 164 N. and  
street. For full particulars, etc., inquire of  
William Nath.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms, without  
board, single and en suite, with bath  
front sitting room; 167 Fifth street, city.

# M. A. ADAMS,

## AUCTIONEER

—AND—

## SALE CRIER,

237 Seventh St., E. Liverpool, O.

Any person needing such service  
please give notice few days before.

## —TO THE—

## VOTERS IN THE FOURTH WARD

I hereby announce that I am the regular  
nominee for

## COUNCIL IN THE FOURTH WARD

On the Democratic ticket, and solicit your  
vote and influence.

F. L. FISHER.

## S. J. MARTIN,

## RESTAURANT,

175 BROADWAY.

CHOICE MEALS. Only 25c.

# RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for the  
Celebrated Air Cushion  
Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW



# The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

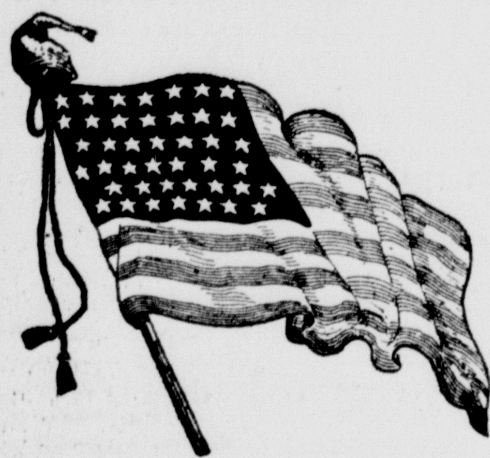
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY  
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 HARRY PALMER, Manager and Proprietor.  
 (Entered as second class matter at the East  
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 (Postage free in United States and Canada.)  
 One Year in Advance.....\$5 00  
 Three Months.....1 25  
 By the Week.....10

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., THURSDAY, MARCH 30.



UNION PAPERS.

All Union papers of East Liverpool are  
 known to the various craft and unions of  
 the city by the printing of the above  
 Union Labels at the head of their columns



## REPUBLICAN TICKET.

### TOWNSHIP.

X	Justice of the Peace, DANIEL M'LANE.
X	Treasurer, S. T. HERBERT.
X	Trustee, J. W. ALBRIGHT.
X	Constable, C. W. POWELL.

### CITY.

I	Council, JAMES CHALLIS.
X	JOSIAH T. SMITH.
X	GEORGE PEACH.
X	WILLIAM CUTHBERT.
X	Assessors, ROBERT M'KENTY.
X	HENRY DEITZ.
X	SYLVESTER KINSEY.
X	E. N. CROXALL.
X	Water Trustees, JACOB SHENKEL.
X	W. L. SMITH.
X	Cemetery Trustee, FRANK DICKEY.
X	Board of Education, REV. J. C. TAGGART.
X	J. H. SMITH.
X	W. B. HILL.

### LET IT BE CLEAN.

What? Your ballot, of course. Vote in such a manner as to have the approval of your awakened conscience and be enabled to maintain your self-respect. East Liverpool needs the very best men in the city in the various offices of trust. Be careful as to your ballot. Let it be clean. There is much of true manhood and Christian effort in the proper casting of your vote.

### PAPER THIEVES.

It has developed that there are "PAPER THIEVES" in East Liverpool—creatures who are too niggardly or mean to subscribe to and pay for a paper, but who watch their chance to pilfer their neighbor's paper, and thus get blame cast upon the poor "newsies" for failing to deliver to their regular customers. The law punishes such thieves severely, and they will be punished to the limit if caught in the act of stealing the News Review.

### COURT REPORTS.

The News Review has won warm commendation from its readers for the splendid reports of the trial of George F. Brunt. No expense has been spared in this particular, as the management of this paper is well aware of the fact that intense interest has been manifested respecting the trial, and we endeavor, always and ever, to please our patrons. Nothing has been added to or taken from the regular court proceedings, as we aim to publish the plain truth and avoid sensationalism.

Editor News Review:—Allow me to ask Mr. George Peach, through the medium of your paper, if he paid the city for the city team hauling the dirt out of his cellars on College street, as it is circulated about town that he did not pay anything. Please answer. Yours, etc.

VOTER.

Have you seen the pretty new spring suits for little people from 2 to 8 years old at

JOSEPH BROS.

# D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

Exchange Block, Fifth Street.

## Sale of Percales.

One case—about 1800 yards—of 36 inch fast color percale. Colors red and white, blue and white, black and white. These goods are as fine but not quite as heavy as the 12½c percales. Nice weight for wrappers or waists—8c per yard.

## Dress Goods.

A small lot of 7 pieces of dress goods, two toned, fancy poplins, in navy, brown, two shades of blue and black and white. The wholesale price of these was more than \$1 per yard—we bought them so as to make a small profit by selling them at 50c per yard. They would make very nice skirts for wearing with shirt waists.

## Kid Gloves.

Prime German lamb gloves—brown, blue, green, black, white, grey, mode, tan, wide embroidery, 2-clasp, \$1.00.

Same colors as above in French kid gloves at \$1.50.  
 New pearl clasp kid gloves, in light shades, \$2 a pair.  
 Reynier black undressed kid gloves, all sizes, at \$1.65 a pair.

## Silk Waist Patterns.

Have received about 25 new patterns this week. No two alike. Some very pretty ones in the lot—\$4 to \$5 patterns.

## New Ribbons.

New corded ribbons for ties or belts, in all the light colors. Bayadere ribbons, very handsome quality, \$1 per yard.

# D. M. OGILVIE & CO.

## FOR REPRESENTATIVE.

Reasons I Have For Voting For Elijah W. Hill.

"EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—I am a Republican, and I glory in my Republicanism. I have always been an advocate of clean and good government, and I make it my aim to vote for men whom I believe are true and good men—men who will properly care for the interests of the masses, their constituents.

"The position of Representative is an important one, and the conservative and thinking voter will carefully note the class of men who are upon his ticket before casting his ballot. I have not a word to say against any of the gentlemen who are contesting the berth of Representative with my friend. I do not believe in blackening the character of any aspirant for office. I believe in clean politics and honest government. A man's record before the public should determine his fitness or unfitness for the berth to which he aspires. What is the character and record of my friend, Elijah W. Hill?

"To the best of my knowledge, no man can truthfully say aught against his character or his fitness for the position. From boyhood to young manhood his life has been an irreproachable one. He has taken full advantage of every opportunity to forge his way to the front from an educational standpoint, until he is fully capable for the berth for which he asks your vote. He has been elected a magistrate in East Liverpool and has won a host of friends by the manner in which he has conducted his dealings with law and justice.

"He has won the warm friendship of many of our citizens by the manner in which he has given counsel to those who desired to enter the arena of law for trivial causes, and urged them to arbitrate the matter and avoid a law suit, despite the fact that he, as a magistrate, would thus lose money himself. He did lose money; but he gained that which is preferable to money, friendship and the reputation of being a just and good man,

one who will not take advantage of his neighbor.

"These are some of the reasons I have for voting for and advocating the cause of my friend, who is in turn the friend of the workingmen and working women who constitute his constituency. I therefore believe that I have a right to ask you to vote for my friend, Elijah W. Hill, for the berth of Representative, confident that you will have no cause for regret in so doing.

"REPUBLICAN."

## Quadruped With Bullet Proof Body.

Dr. F. Moreno, the commissioner of the Argentine Republic who is now in England in connection with the arbitration over the boundary dispute with Chile, has brought with him to London, I hear, a piece of the skin of the mysterious quadruped which is said to exist in the interior of the territory of Santa Cruz, in Patagonia. According to the reports of the Indians, it is a strange creature, with long claws and a terrifying appearance, impossible to kill because it has a body impenetrable alike to firearms and missiles. The piece of skin which Dr. Moreno has here fully confirms this description. I am told by an expert who has seen it, and a close examination and study lead to the conviction that the animal to which the skin belonged was about the size of a cow. This specimen will shortly be sent to the British museum, but it may be added that hopes are entertained that a whole skin, with the skeleton, will before long be obtained for the museum, since this is one of the main objects of Harry Cavendish's expedition to Patagonia—Cor. London News.

The Woman's Good Citizenship Union asks you to vote for the following ticket for school board: J. C. Taggart, J. H. Smith and A. S. Young.

Boy's vestee suits with silk vest, are sellers with

JOSEPH BROS.

## LABORING MEN.

Trades Council has made all preparation for their smoker at Turner hall this evening. Union men and their friends are respectfully invited to attend. Free for all.

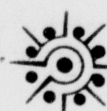
The Woman's Good Citizenship Union asks you to vote for the following ticket for school board: J. C. Taggart, J. H. Smith and A. S. Young.

Ask

Your Grocer



Look for TRADE MARK



The above TRADE MARK now appears on EACH LOAF.

**BAGLEY'S HOME MADE BREAD**

**THE BAGLEY CO.**

ORIGINATORS HOME MADE BAKED GOODS, PHONE 44.



STRONG AGAIN!

Sexine Pills

WHEN IN DOUBT, TRY  
 They have stood the test of years, and have cured thousands of cases of Nervous Diseases, such as Debility, Dizziness, Sleeplessness and Varicose, Atrophy, &c. They clear the brain, strengthen the circulation, make digestion perfect, and impart a healthy vigor to the whole being. All drains and losses are checked permanently. Unless patients are properly cured, their condition often worries them into Insanity, Consumption or Death. Mailed sealed. Price \$1 per box; 6 boxes, with iron-clad legal guarantee to cure or refund the money, \$5.00. Send for free book. Address,

For Sale by Clarence G. Anderson, Druggist, East Liverpool.

## THE FOURTH WARD

Heard From—Mr. W. J. Curry Out of the Race.

EDITOR NEWS REVIEW:—Please announce through your paper that I have concluded to ask those who intended to vote for me for council in the Fourth ward, to make their choice between the two gentlemen who are candidates on the Republican and Democrat tickets. As I have no desire to enter politics further than to vote, which I always try to cast for clean men who represent my principals, I therefore ask the Prohibition friends who nominated me on their ticket to allow me to withdraw from the contest. Yours,

W. J. CURRY.

## A MISSION TEA

Will Be Given at the First M. E. Parsonage.

Woman's Home Missionary society, of the First M. E. church, will hold their missionary tea at the parsonage, Thursday evening, March 30th, promptly at 8 o'clock. All the members, husbands and friends, are cordially invited.

Program—Singing, choir; prayer, Dr. Crawford; singing, choir; address, "Why Help Home Missions," Mrs. N. U. Walker; address, Dr. Crawford; doxology, hand shaking, refreshments and silver offering.

## Notice to the Public.

We hereby declare that to insure a job of printing to be the product of union labor, in East Liverpool, it must bear the International Printing Pressmen's Union Label



and the International Typographical Union Label,



as shown herein, until the Allied Printing Trades Label is adopted in this city.

[Signed]

B. A. HARTSHORN,  
 JOHN G. POWELL,  
 JOHN H. LITMER,

Committee Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union No. 64.

Stylish young men's suits for Easter. New fabrics, the very latest to be had, at

JOSEPH BROS.

## Birds From Three Towns.

It is probable several chicken fights will take place in this locality within the next 10 days. Arrangements are now being made. Should the fights take place, Rochester, Wellsville and birds from this place will be pitted.

Easter suits for children, 2 to 8 year old, the prettiest in the city, at

JOSEPH BROS.

## Holy Week Services.

At the Evangelical Lutheran church, this evening, vesper service, sermon and preparation service will be held in English. Tomorrow evening the same services will be held in German. All are invited.

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.

Stylish hats for Easter at

JOSEPH BROS.

## NO WOMAN NEED APPLY.

Paris Exposition Will Have No Special Department For the Fair Sex.

The women of America, as women, are not to be recognized by the United States commission to the Paris exposition of 1900. There is no woman's department and no special building where in the progress of the sex may be displayed. In brief, woman is to be placed on exactly the same plane as that of man by Commissioner General Peck.

Paul Blackmar, who in the absence of Mr. Peck is in charge of the affairs of the commission at Chicago, said recently

"We are not inclined to be lacking in gallantry, but the fact remains that never in the preparation of past exhibits at foreign expositions have women been recognized as such, and certainly they will not be in the arrangement for our display at Paris.

"In the first place, the directors of the Paris exposition would not permit of such discrimination in the matter of sexes. Should we send over to them a woman's exhibit, their first move would be to insist upon its division and distribution to the different departments. America is the only place in which it is necessary for women to insist upon specific recognition." — New York World

## Popularity of Hobson's Work.

It is said that the antiexpansion sentiment is so strong in Boston that books on the Spanish war find little favor there. Be this as it may, nothing could have attracted greater crowds to the windows of the Old Corner Bookstore than were drawn by the original illustrations from Hobson's "Sinking of the Merrimac," which were shown there for a week or ten days this month. The exhibit included Miss Beaux's striking crayon portrait of Lieutenant Hobson and several of the more notable paintings by Varian and Sprague, and, according to the local papers, the show was highly appreciated by the public.—Century

## UNIONIST TALKS.

Will Mr. Challis, candidate from the First ward for council, tell me, an acquaintance of Challis' from boyhood, and thoroughly posted as to working affairs in East Liverpool from 1880 to the present hour, what right HE has to brand any man as a SCAB?

## OLD-TIME UNIONIST.

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.

New style soft shirts, 48c to \$3. at

JOSEPH BROS.

**PHOENIX MUTUAL Life Insurance Company.**

CHARTERED 1851.

Has paid the highest percentage of dividends since organization. Pay dividends annually from the first year. You do not have to wait two or three years in order to receive dividends, as they are paid annually in cash, or can be applied to the policy for additional insurance, as the insured may prefer. The Phoenix offers policies at a fractionally lower rate than other participating companies. Any one desiring insurance will do well by examining the L. E. A. policy before insuring. This is one of the most attractive policies there is to offer to the insuring public. Six guaranteed options at age 50, 60 and 70. Guaranteed cash value after three years. Complete statements of this plan of policy, for any age, showing every detail of the various values, cost and profit, will be promptly furnished on application to

J. C. and W. F. BEATTY,

DISTRICT MANAGERS.

Office—23 and 27 Exchange Block, East Liverpool, Ohio.



## WELLSVILLE.

### THEY ARE IN COLUMBUS

Privates Cohagan and Davis  
Write Home.

DON'T KNOW WHERE THEY WILL GO

The Boys Like the Service Under Uncle Sam and Will do Credit to Wellsville. Public Schools Will Have a Vacation. All the News.

Word has been received by the families of Jesse Cohagan and Howard Davis, Wellsville's two latest volunteers in Uncle Sam's service. They are still stationed at Columbus. The boys say they have no idea where they will be sent, and like the service.

#### News of Wellsville.

Beginning Monday, April 2, the public schools will close for one week.

Jesse Holloway, of the Irondale pharmacy, who has been visiting at his home, left today for Irondale.

W. O. Morrow and sons Guy and Albert, took the morning train for Salineville where they attended the funeral of Mr. Morrow's brother-in-law, the late L. C. Dallas.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Will L. Morris, Broadway, a boy.

Lewis Black is ill with typhoid fever. Reverend McPhail and bride, who have been visiting friends in town, have returned to their home in New Athens.

#### VALUABLE STEREOPTICON.

It Is Now Used For the Instruction of Trainmen.

A new idea has been put into operation at Lexington Ky., by the Cincinnati Southern railway for instructing and examining trainmen on the meaning of train rules as applied to the various pieces of apparatus which form so important a part in the successful operation of the modern railroad. It is called the "Murphy method," taking its name from the originator, W. J. Murphy of Lexington, superintendent of the Cincinnati Southern railway.

Mr. Murphy has equipped the examining room at Lexington with an electric stereopticon and a large number of lantern slides showing the signals, track and apparatus of all kinds used on the road. By projecting these views on a large canvas the trainmen are enabled to see the road equipment as it would appear to them in the daily routine of work. It has worked so successfully in examining the men on the Cincinnati Southern that it is likely to be adopted by every railway in the country.

W. J. Murphy, the originator, has been in the railroad business all his life and for a number of years was general superintendent of the Erie road at Jersey City. —St. Louis Post-Dispatch

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.

#### Children and Dolls.

Writing in The Contemporary Review, Professor Sully discusses the curious aspects in which children regard dolls. He says: Professor Hall, has brought to light some curious preferences of children. He tells us, for example, that, whereas out of 845 children 191 preferred wax dolls, as many as 144 pronounced in favor of rag ones. Odd preferences are sometimes shown with regard to size. A lady writes me that she preferred 4 inch halfpenny dolls because there was so much more to be done with these in the way of putting on wigs made from doormats, inking in eyebrows, etc. On the other hand, another English lady tells me that her childish ambition was the possession of a big doll—"one that would fill my arms and take some of the cuddling that I wanted to bestow and which nobody seemed to want." This girl image is, so far as the uninitiated adult can divine, the true child's doll.

Hear Baker, the splendid orator, at First M. E. church, Friday night, March 31. No admission fee.

#### Coalfields of the World.

Geologists estimate the great coalfields of the world in square miles as follows: China, 200,000; United States, east of the Rockies, 190,000; Canada, 65,000; India, 35,500; New South Wales, 21,000; Russia, 20,000, and the United Kingdom, 11,500. There are many deposits in other countries, but their extent is inconsiderable. England's coal area is small; still she for years produced more than any other country. Now the United States is ahead. English coal veins are thin; one only 14 inches wide has been worked 1,200 feet down. On the other hand, there are veins in the Pennsylvania anthracite region 60 feet thick and in the bituminous regions 18 feet thick. Our Appalachian coalfields are the largest known, and alone could supply the whole world for centuries to come.

All the news in the NEWS REVIEW.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## BRUNT CASE NEARING A CLOSE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.

"He employs Lee, who does well until three weeks previous to that morning, when Brunt complained and discharged him. He goes away in the afternoon. To this time he had a revolver hanging in his room, and Brunt knew he carried a razor. When he left he took all he had, and we know he had the revolver Monday at 5 o'clock. Before he went away he was angry. At Cohen's he declared he would kill Brunt. He was thinking of revenge. He started for Steubenville and began to spend the \$10.50 Brunt had given him. Monday he comes back, and the first place we find him in is a saloon, under the influence of liquor. He talks of Brunt and wanted to do him brown. He showed his razor and asked if it would carve. Carve who? George Brunt was the man in his mind. He meets Trainer and again makes a threat against Brunt. He don't go to the house like a decent man, but waits for George in the alley, following him to the gate. Then he talks with Brunt, and without provocation grabs him by the shoulder and attempts to strike him. Brunt defends himself, and in an instant this 'maudlin, drunken boy' is on his feet. If he has anything in him, it is only that which fires his brain. The Rigbys separate the men and then start for the fence. Some one shouts to go for the patrol, and Lee turns like a flash and rushes in the house. The Rigbys say Mrs. Brunt quit screaming when the men were parted; and wasn't Byron Rigby a great fellow to protect Mrs. Brunt? Why, he was near the fence."

"George is in the house. He hears that scream and hears steps at the side of the building. He has every reason to believe Lee still has the weapon, and quick as a flash he gets his revolver, dashes down the stairs and sees Dudley Lee running through the hall from the front of the house where Brunt knew his wife was screaming. With that in his mind he fired, with no intention to kill, but to save his wife. It was either shoot or possibly see his wife injured. Under all these circumstances, wouldn't you say that George Brunt had reason to believe his wife was in danger of bodily harm at the hands of Dudley Lee?"

"It is barely possible Lee went partially up the stairs, but George didn't see him. The fact that Lee said 'he's got a gun' carries no weight."

"I claim no crime has been committed by George Brunt. It was done under a high state of excitement. George Brunt sought no quarrel. If other states can protect the lives and homes of their citizens, the time has come for Ohio to do the same."

#### THE LAST DAY

Of the Brunt Trial Began This Morning.

Lisbon, March 30.—[Special.]—The last day of the Brunt trial opened with a crowd in the court room, attracted by the fact that Attorney Anderson was to plead for the liberty of George Brunt. Mr. and Mrs. Brunt took their seats at precisely 9:30 o'clock, the defendant sitting this time close to his wife. Rev. and Mrs. Lee were in their usual places.

"I do not know that it is necessary for me to spend time on the legal status of this case," said Mr. Anderson; "it has been repeatedly settled. The question is, that if this defendant honestly believed, and had reasonable grounds to believe that his wife was in danger, the verdict must be acquittal. If danger, the verdict must be acquittal. This jury is satisfied that George Brunt probably believed, or had reason to believe, that settles it. So I take it the defendant is not required to prove beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt."

"Something has been said of the amount of force to be used. I don't know where it has a place. The defense of George Brunt is that his wife

was in danger of bodily harm; he therefore had the right to take the life of the assailant. How are the jury to judge it? Not as we sit in this temple of justice today. They are to go to the home of Brunt, stand by the telephone, hear the cries of his wife, and then determine whether he used more force than was necessary. We must judge of George F. Brunt as he was then, not as he is now.

"Gentlemen of the jury I promise you not to weary your patience. I do not think the case requires it, and the facts are in a small compass. I have felt undying interest in the welfare of all my clients, but I have seldom had a case in which I feel my responsibility so keenly as I do now."

"The indictment charges this defendant with purposely and maliciously taking the life of Dudley Lee; it also includes the crime of manslaughter. You have taken an oath to try this case according to the law and the evidence, and there can only be one of two verdicts, that of acquittal. We stand here to protest that you shall not render a compromise verdict. Each individual mind must be convinced; the jury may compromise in a civil case, but it has no right when liberty is concerned."

"We are fortunate because counsel cannot agree as to the law. Now remember that while this defendant has admitted he fired the shot, he says he did it in defense of his wife. The rule of self defense goes to protect the wife as well as to protect himself. The husband promised it at the altar when he entered into the most sacred relation of life."

"You all know that the burden of proving crime is on the state, and you must be satisfied beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt. George Brunt must show, by a preponderance of evidence, that he did what the law required; but that is not all. If you weigh the testimony and the preponderance is of the weight of a hair in his favor, you must find for George Brunt."

"If you find that he believed Dudley Lee was about to do bodily harm to that wife of his, then the law has spoken, his honor has spoken, and the law says he is not guilty. Did George Brunt believe that partner of his was in danger? Did he have reasonable ground to so believe? If he did, bad as is the taking of human life, under the law he is justified."

"But how shall we determine it? Shall we look back with the light of evidence? We know the wife was not in danger, that Lee was not around, that he did not come in the front door. Shall we determine it would be inhuman. The little monitor in the conscience ever calls a halt to you and me. If a mistake is made by this jury and the little monitor will call you some future day, oh what pain would be your portion. Let's not be led away by argument, eloquence, sympathy or passion, but let us look at the evidence in the clear light of day. Mr. Speaker said Brunt should have investigated in a cool and collected manner. When there is nothing to disturb you here today you may criticize the action of George Brunt; but his judgment as to the law is to be determined by the circumstances that surrounded him on that other day."

"Let's hold in mind that he believed his wife was in danger of bodily harm. At the threshold we are met by circumstances. You have the right when accused of crime to cast into the balance the life you have led. I bring to you a man who has lived for 26 years near your door. I called the business and professional men of his neighborhood. They tell me he is honest and law-abiding. The state of Ohio had the right to call any one who might say the 'nav.' No one has uttered a word. Men sometimes go astray who have good reputations, I grant you; but when a man has lived a life that his neighbors say is honest, he never commits murder."

"I care little as to the connection between Brunt and Lee. Dudley may have been a good man, but something makes me suspicious. Brunt had the right to discharge him, and had paid him in full. He goes to his chamber to pack his clothes, and needs a telescope. He goes to Cohen's store, not maudlin drunk, but with his brain clear. Mark the manners in that heart as he starts to leave the store, 'I will kill the ———' Our 'boy' said that. The vilest epithet that human tongue can use. Do you doubt it? You heard Cohen. Was it liquor? He had not been drinking. Follow him from that remark. In the afternoon he meets Mr. Rinehart. He explains his discharge. 'I am not through with Brunt yet. I will get even with the ———' Our boy said that. Suppose things were reversed. Suppose Lee sat where Brunt does, and you heard those threats, could you hesitate to believe that he contemplated taking Brunt's life? The next we hear of him he goes to Steubenville, and comes

back with torn clothes and bruised face. We find him with the same intents and purposes at Walsh's saloon, where he said he would give Brunt [that indicating with his fists. 'Say, look at that razor, isn't she a daisy? Wouldn't she carve?'] Whom do you think he had in mind? Why does a man carry a razor and revolver in good old Columbiana county? He drinks the liquor. I am going to nerve myself to carve George Brunt. He starts from there with a deadly instrument. What became of them? I don't know. He goes into the butcher shops and says I am sorry for my threat. I go to the butcher and let him see I am drunk. He went into the alley because he knew Brunt passed that way. There was murder in his heart. He asks Mrs. Minsinger if her husband is home, because Brunt might scream and call for assistance. The law declares that drunkenness is no excuse for crime; but Lee was not so drunk that he could not open the gate. Brunt said he wanted no trouble with him. Lee reached out one hand and with the other struck at him. They clinched, and go up the narrow walk. Two eyes watched that struggle; that frail little wife rushes out in the yard crying for help and striking Lee with the soft end of the broom. They are separated; George Brunt goes to his house. He has been assaulted, and goes up the steps to telephone for the patrol. Lee starts into the castle of George Brunt, into his home, for the purpose of committing a crime. 'Help!' George hears the scream of his wife. He recognizes the voice; she is running around the house. That man with a razor is after her. He needed something to stay the hand of that desperate man, and could not judge coolly. 'I have left her in the back yard; why does she scream; he is after her with intent to do her harm.' Wouldn't you believe the same thing? He grabbed his revolver and started down the stairway. Looking into the hall he sees the man that assaulted him. 'I heard my wife scream at the front door; she is running to the rear, and he is pursuing her.'

"I don't know how you feel about it; but if a drunken colored man was pursuing my wife, I would kill him. George Brunt says that he believed his wife was in danger. Can any man doubt it when he heard her scream?"

"Gentlemen, what say you now? Have we shown you that George Brunt, on his solemn oath, believed his wife was in danger? By the love you bear your wife, your children, your mother, answer me. I leave George Brunt with you. I have no appeal for sympathy. I would have you consider his wife, his father, this gray haired old man. He would have you consider well before you consign his son to disgrace. I would have you consider in the name of another; the sweetest word in the English language is 'mother.' And in the name of that other, who plighted her faith with George Brunt, and which faith he has kept, and in whose name this deed was done. I ask it in the name of the law, in the name of every citizen and in the name of every woman in East Liverpool; and when the hands that tends the verdict, and when he who presides, and when the voice that now speaks to you is silent in the grave, the memory will rise up to bless you. I have tried to do my duty. May that God that reigns over you aid you in arriving at a just conclusion."

#### PROSECUTOR BROOKES

Closes the Arguments With a Splendid Address.

"Gentlemen of the jury—I shift from my shoulders the responsibility that has rested there to yours. We may comment upon the testimony as we see it; but you remember it. This is an exceptionally important case, and the eyes of the county, perhaps of the state, on account of the color of the deceased and the prominence of the defendant, are upon you."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8.

## Great Wall Paper Sale.

New Wall Paper---Low Prices.

Ingrains at 7c, 10c, 18c—Borders, 4c to 8c.  
Dennims at 10c to 25c—Borders, 5c to 8c.  
Tapestries at 18c to 45c—Borders, 8c to 12c.  
Parlor Papers, 7c to 50c—Borders, 4c to 20c.  
Common Papers, 3c to 8c—Borders, 1c to 3c.  
Window Blinds, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 35c, 45c, 55c.

COME AND SEE.

AT KINSEY'S 5 AND 10.

#### THE TRUE MANIA.

Interesting Facts About a Lichen of the Saharan Desert.

According to M. Chastrey, the true manna of the Scripture is the thallophyte, known to botanists as *Canopha esculenta* and *Lichen esculentus*. The nomads of the Sahara and south Algeria call it *Oussch-el-Ard*. It is also found in Persia, Arabia and Mesopotamia. It is grayish, about the size of a small pea, and farinaceous inside. Some say the spores are brought by wind and develop with dew. Others think it leaves a germ or seed behind it when it perishes. It should be collected in the morning of its appearance, because it dries in the sun and is lost in the sand. It can be preserved in a closed vessel. The lichen does not cling to any foreign body, but lies on the sand in a layer sometimes nearly an inch thick and can be collected easily. It is rather sweet in taste.

The Arabs, whose lives it often saves, boil it in water, and thus get a gelatinous paste, which they serve in various ways. To preserve the manna they dry it in the shade or they wrap the paste in skins. Analysis shows that the lichen contains 16 parts of water, 14 of nitrogenous matter, 20 of non-nitrogenous matter, 5 of mineral matter, 33 of sugar and amylaceous matter and 4 of fats. The Arabs of Chaambra and the Algerian douars never fail to gather it after dews and rains as a welcome addition to their diet and a gentle laxative. —San Francisco Chronicle.

#### Mend Your Bird's Legs.

Young chickens and other birds frequently break the bones of their legs, and if properly attended to these fractures can be easily cured with very little trouble. As soon as the injury is noticed the fracture must be carefully cleaned and washed with warm water and then wrapped with a bit of antiseptic cotton. Splints are then prepared for the fractured limb, preferably of split elder wood, the pith of which is taken out. These splints are fastened to the cotton with a drop of glue, and held tightly in place by being wound with linen thread. The bandage and dressing are left undisturbed for from three to four weeks, then the leg is soaked in tepid water until the bandage comes off easily. The fracture will have completely healed in that time.

Canaries and other pet birds can be similarly treated in case of a fracture of a leg, only the elder splints are substituted by pieces of cardboard and the bandage is left but two weeks on the little winged patients.

#### Plumbers' Battle Against Poverty.

The master plumbers of Springfield have recently formed an organization to secure better prices for their work and to regulate competition. They claim that they have had to meet a "cut-throat" kind of competition from what they call "cutstone" plumbers that has caused, practically, all plumbing work to be done without profit. —Springfield Republican.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

## NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

J. A. NORRIS, Manager.

#### This Season's Event.

One week, with Matinee on Saturday, commencing Monday, April 3.

Special Visit of the Brilliant Character Actor,

THOS. E. SHEA,

and his clever company in a repertoire of popular successes. Monday night, the new American naval drama,

## THE MAN-O'-WAR'S MAN

Written expressly for Mr. Shea by James W. Harkins, Jr.

SEE the arrival of the American fleet, the escape from a Russian prison, the greatest naval play on record, the arrival of the American troops to enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

#### Elaborate Special Scenery.

All new and up to date specialties. The biggest production ever given at popular prices.

#### REPERTOIRE.

Monday night—The Man-O'-War's Man.  
Tuesday night—Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde.  
Wednesday night—Southern Chimes.  
Thursday night—Slaves of Sin.

Balance of repertoire to be announced. People's popular prices. All seats now on sale.



# TRIED TO INVOLVE HANNA.

But General Eagan Declared He Didn't Even Know the Senator—Other Beef Inquiry Testimony.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—General Eagan's testimony, on recall before the military court, was not startling. He stated that Armour & Co. had put in a bid to supply beef to be preserved by a process of their own, but that he had not considered it. He also modified a former statement to the effect that the 24-hour clause in the beef contract had crept in as a clerical error, saying that in the multitude of matters which had been demanding his attention at the time he had forgotten its insertion.

General Eagan made frequent reference during the giving of his testimony to the numerous demands upon his time during the war, making this condition an explanation for not remembering details.

Major Black and Captain Pomeroy gave the details concerning the condition of the beef brought to Porto Rico on the steamer Manitoba. Captain Pomeroy stated that of 21,000 pounds receipted for at Ponce, 6,000 pounds had been condemned. They also detailed the objections made by the men to the roast canned beef. Major Black told of a conversation with General Eagan in regard to the refrigerator beef, in which he quoted the latter as saying with an oath that he would have compelled the men to take the beef.

At one point Major Lee, representing General Miles, asked:

"Do you recall being present when a conversation took place concerning the letting of these contracts when Senator Hanna was present?"

"I never spoke to Senator Hanna in my life," responded General Eagan, "and I don't think I would know him if he should step into the room now. He was pointed out to me once, but I don't think I should know him now."

"But," persisted Major Lee, "were you ever present where he was when the beef contracts were discussed?"

"I recall," was the reply, "that the secretary sent for me on one occasion and asked me about the contracts when there were two other gentlemen present in the room with him. I stated to him that the contracts had already been let and that nothing more could be done. But if Senator Hanna was one of the men present I was not aware of the fact."

Rear Admiral Edwin Stewart, paymaster of the navy, stated that canned roast beef was one of the articles of food used by the navy and explained in detail the careful inspection that was demanded by the department regulations. Occasionally the beef when delivered would be found to be unsatisfactory and it would be rejected. The marines at Guantanamo were supplied with this beef. There had been no complaint concerning it to his knowledge either from the marines or from the navy.

Paymaster Henry G. Colby, assistant chief of the bureau of supplies of the navy department, stated that where any question arose as to the quality of beef it was submitted to chemical analysis.

# SHERMAN AT HOME AGAIN.

As Well as Could Be Expected, but Was In an Exceedingly Feebled Condition.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Ex-Secretary of State John Sherman is again at his residence in this city. He reached here from Old Point Comfort. During the night he had rested fairly well and was feeling no worse for the journey. Mr. Sherman was brought from his stateroom in a chair and carefully carried to a carriage in waiting. The party was driven directly to his home on K street.

With Mr. Sherman were Mrs. McCallum of this city, his daughter, Dr. McGill and Messrs. Wiborg and Brobasco of Ohio, relatives. At the house the patent was placed in the care of trained nurses and Dr. W. W. Johnston of this city. Mr. Sherman was resting quietly and doing as well as his friends could expect. His condition was exceedingly feeble.

The physicians were gratified at the satisfactory condition of the sick man when he arrived in Washington after his long sea voyage and several transfers from ship to ship. While traces of the pneumonia are still apparent yet the disease itself has disappeared.

# RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

Went Down In the Mississippi With About 50 People—Two Rescued.

Probably an Explosion.

TYLER, Mo., March 30.—The steamer Rowena Lee sunk in midstream in 70 feet of water. She had backed out from the landing and headed down stream when, as if by an explosion from underneath, she seemed to raise slightly in the middle and broke in two, both ends plunging downward and sinking from view instantly.

All on board perished except Captain Carvell and one mate. As near as obtainable she carried a good cabin of passengers. As reported there were about 60 people aboard, among whom were M. C. Lewis, traveling freight agent of the Lee line, and S. C. Humphrey, general agent for the Chicago Mill and Lumber company, of Cairo. The cause of the disaster cannot be obtained. There were probably 60 people aboard altogether.

# BALFOUR HOPES FOR PEACE.

Considers Czar's Scheme Favorably and Desires Arbitration Treaty With the United States.

LONDON, March 30.—A deputation representing the international peace

crusade, including the bishops of London and Rochester, William T. Stead and a number of members of parliament, waited upon A. J. Balfour, the acting minister of foreign affairs, and urged that her majesty's government instruct its representatives at the czar's peace conference to effectively support all practical proposals in the direction of disarmament and arbitration.

In reply Mr. Balfour promised the most hearty sympathy with the wishes of the delegation. Personally, he added, he took a sanguine view of the possibility of the diminution of war, and, he continued, there were few things he regretted more than the fact that the scheme for general arbitration between Great Britain and the United States had fallen through, although he was well convinced that the scheme, though deferred, was not defeated, and that general arbitration would be eventually adopted between them even if it was not generally adopted throughout the world.

# NO RUPTURE LIKELY.

Germany, England and United States Expected a Crisis in Samoa.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The news from Samoa came with startling suddenness to officials here. The deepest interest attached to the attitude of the German government. At first apprehensions were felt that grave international complications might ensue. But those most intimately familiar with the latest official exchanges between Washington, London and Berlin did not take such a gloomy view of the outlook.

While recognizing that the bloodshed at Samoa created a very serious and delicate situation, yet it was said to be a situation which had been clearly apprehended and had been discussed in advance between the representatives of the three governments. The real crisis, from an international standpoint, occurred last week when this apprehended outbreak was discussed. Although relations were greatly strained, it was possible to secure an understanding which is said to make sure that the outbreak now reported will not cause a rupture in the relations between the United States and Germany, or between Great Britain and Germany.

# DEMOCRATIC VICTORY PREDICTED.

Sheehan Said Expansion Question Would Hurt the Republicans.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—John C. Sheehan, the New York Tammany chieftain, arrived here from Hot Springs, Ark., and is stopping at the Planters' hotel. In the course of an interview Mr. Sheehan said:

"In my opinion 'Bryanism' is stronger than ever in the west and south, and those portions of the country practically dominate the Democratic party."

"Indications point to a Democratic victory for, despite the successful conduct of the war by the present administration, the present policy of imperialism is each day making new enemies for the Republican party."

# THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, March 30.  
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 60¢70c.  
CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 41¢41½c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 38½¢39¢; high mixed shelled, 37½¢38c.  
OATS—No. 1 white, 34½¢35c; No. 2 white, 34¢34½c; extra No. 2 white, 33½¢34c; light mixed, 32½¢33c.  
HAY—No. 1 timothy, \$11.25¢11.50; No. 2, \$9.75¢10.75; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$10.50¢11.00; wagon hay, \$9.50¢10.00 for timothy.  
POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 80¢90c per pair; small, 60¢70c; ducks, 50¢60c per pair; turkeys, 11¢13c per pound; geese, \$1.00¢1.15 per pair. Dressed—Chickens, 13¢14c per pound; ducks, 12¢13c; turkeys, 14¢16c; geese, 9¢10c.  
BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23¢24c; extra creamery, 22¢23c; Ohio, fancy creamery, 20¢21c; country roll, 16¢17c; low grade and cooking, 10¢12c.  
CHEESE—Full cream, Ohio, 13¢13½c; three-quarters, 11½¢12c; New York state, full cream, 13¢13½c; Ohio Swiss, 11½¢12c; Wisconsin, 13¢14c; 20-pound brick, Swiss, 12¢12½c; Limburger, 11½¢12c.  
EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 12¢13c; goose eggs, 70¢75c; duck eggs, 22¢25c.

PITTSBURGH, March 30.  
CATTLE—Supply today light; market was steady. We quote as follows: Extra, \$5.00¢5.35; prime, \$5.30¢5.50; good, \$5.00¢5.25; tidy, \$4.65¢4.90; fair, \$4.00¢4.60; common, \$3.50¢4.00; heifers, \$3.25¢4.65; oxen, \$2.50¢4.25; bulls and stags, \$2.50¢4.25; common to good fat cows, \$2.25¢4.00; good fresh cows, \$4.00¢5.00; fair, \$2.50¢3.50; bologna cows, \$1.00¢2.00.  
HOGS—Receipts light, about 5 loads on sale; market was steady. We quote as follows: Prime medium weights, \$4.05¢4.10; heavy hogs and best Yorkers, \$4.00¢4.05; light Yorkers, \$3.95¢4.00; good pigs, \$3.75¢3.90; common pigs and sows, \$3.00¢3.50; roughs, \$2.50¢3.50.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts today 3 loads; market was steady. We quote as follows: Choice wethers, \$5.00¢5.10; good wethers, \$4.75¢4.95; fair mixed, \$4.10¢4.50; common, \$2.75¢3.75; choice lambs, \$5.00¢5.00; common to good, \$4.75¢5.85; clipped lambs, \$4.50¢5.10; veal calves, \$6.00¢7.00; heavy and thin calves, \$3.50¢4.50.

CINCINNATI, March 30.  
HOGS—Market active and lower at \$3.35¢3.90.  
CATTLE—Market steady at \$2.75¢5.10.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep strong at \$2.50¢4.00. Lambs—Market strong at \$5.00¢5.55.

NEW YORK, March 30.  
WHEAT—Spot market strong; No. 2 red, 84¢ f. o. b. about to arrive.  
CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 43¢34¢ f. o. b. about now and old.  
OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 33¢33½c; No. 2 white, 30¢30½c; track, mixed western, \$2.15¢3.45; track, white, 35¢36c.  
CATTLE—Market slow and 10¢15c lower. Common to choice steers, \$4.50¢5.40; oxen and stags, \$3.40¢4.75; bulls, \$3.10¢4.25; cows, \$2.00¢3.80.  
SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep firm and higher; lambs strong. Common to prime sheep, \$3.50¢5.00; choice and export wethers, \$5.37½¢5.50; good clipped do, \$4.25; unshorn lambs, \$5.50¢6.50; culls, \$5.00; clipped lambs, \$4.40¢5.30; spring lambs, \$5.00¢5.50.  
HOGS—Market firm. Fair to prime hogs, \$4.10¢4.30; choice state hogs, \$4.25.

# ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Primaries, Apr. 15, 1899.

# COUNTY.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**WALTER C. SUPPLEE,**  
Center Township

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**E. A. ALBRIGHT,**  
Unity Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**J. E. McDONALD,**  
Liverpool Township

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR SHERIFF,  
**SAMUEL D. NORAGON,**  
of Wellsville

Subject to the decision of Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,  
**WARREN W. HOLE,**  
Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR COMMON PLEAS JUDGE,  
**W. G. WELLS,**  
Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE SENATOR—  
**HON. A. H. McCOY.**

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,  
**WILLIAM B. McCORD,**  
Liverpool Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primary election.

FOR STATE REPRESENTATIVE,  
**SAMUEL BUELL,**  
Perry Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR REPRESENTATIVE,  
**ELIJAH W. HILL,**  
Liverpool City.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

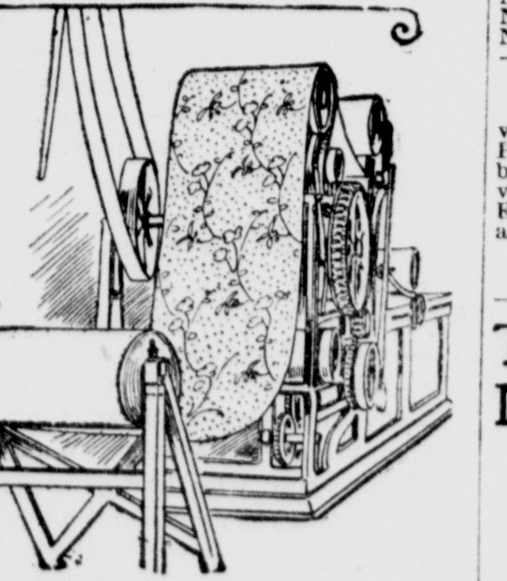
FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,  
**THOS. O. KELLY,**  
Of Center Township.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries.

FOR INFIRMARY DIRECTOR,  
**L. C. HOOPES.**  
Second term.

Subject to the decision of the Republican primaries, April 15.

# From the Machine.



We buy direct from the factory, and our wall paper is selected with great care. You will find our prices to suit your pocketbook. Come in and look our line over before you buy.

# Window Shades.

At 10, 15, 25, up to 50c.

# Floor Oil Cloths.

1 yard wide, 20, 25 and 30c a yard.  
1½ yards wide, 30, 35 and 40c a yard.  
2 yards wide, 40, 50 and 60c a yard.  
Table oil cloth, 10 and 15c.  
20c gas mantles for 15c.  
Gas lamp complete, warranted, only 49c.  
Saw irons (common) 8c lb.

**W. A. HILL,** 5 and 10.

# Members

Are requested to bring in their

**PASS BOOKS**  
For Annual Settlement on or before March 1st.

**THE POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS CO.,**  
Corner Fifth and Washington.

# Cleveland & Pittsburgh Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time.

Westward.	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM
Pittsburgh	11:30	14:30	11:00	14:30	
Rochester	6:35	2:15	5:25	11:50	8:25
Beaver	6:40	2:20	5:31	11:55	8:30
Vanport	6:45		5:38	11:59	8:34
Industry	6:55		5:50	12:10	8:44
Cooks Ferry	6:58		5:53	12:13	8:47
Smiths Ferry	7:07	4:40	6:04	12:20	8:55
East Liverpool	7:17	2:49	6:14	12:30	9:05
Wellsville	7:30	2:56	6:28	12:40	9:15
Wellsville					
Wellsville Shop	7:38	3:05			12:45
Yellow Creek	7:43				12:50
Hammondsville	7:48				12:55
Irondale	7:56				1:03
Salineville	8:00	3:22			1:06
Bayard	8:16	3:38			1:22
Alliance	9:30	4:33			1:30
Ravenna	10:10	4:38			1:35
Hudson	11:02	5:25			3:30
Cleveland	12:10	6:25			4:30
Wellsville	7:45	3:10	6:55	11:07	
Wellsville Shop	7:50	3:13	6:58	11:10	
Yellow Creek	7:57	3:19	7:04	11:15	
Port Homer	8:03	3:23	7:09	11:19	
Empire	8:10	3:28	7:14	11:23	
Elliottsville	8:17	3:33	7:18	11:27	
Toronto	8:21	3:38	7:23	11:31	
Costonia	8:28	3:43	7:30	11:37	
Steubenville	8:44	4:00	7:45	11:50	
Brilliant	8:54	4:10	7:45	11:50	
Mingo Je	8:51	4:07	7:53	11:18	
Rush Run	9:07	4:23	8:09	7:24	12:15
Portland	9:14	4:30	8:15	7:30	12:21
Yorkville	9:19	4:35	8:20	7:37	12:26
Smiths Ferry	9:23	4:45	8:28	7:52	12:35
Bridgeport	9:40	4:50	8:35	7:58	12:40
Bellaire	9:50	5:05	8:45	8:10	12:50

Eastward.	AM	AM	PM	PM	PM
Bellaire	11:45	1:00	12:45	1:10	2:35
Bridgeport	4:53	9:08	4:54	1:10	2:38
Smiths Ferry	5:01	9:16	5:02	1:16	3:05
Yorkville	5:10		5:12		3:17
Portland	5:15	9:28	5:19	1:28	3:22
Rush Run	5:20	9:33	5:24	1:34	3:27
Brilliant	5:29	9:43	5:34	1:42	3:37
Mingo Je	5:35	9:48	5:40	1:49	3:44
Steubenville	5:44	9:58	5:50	1:58	3:50
Costonia	6:00	10:14	6:01	2:14	4:05
Toronto	6:07	10:19	6:11	2:19	4:10
Elliottsville	6:11	10:23	6:15	2:23	4:14
Sample	6:13	10:31	6:21	2:27	4:22
Port Homer	6:20	10:38	6:24	2:34	4:29
Yellow Creek	6:25	10:43	6:33		4:34
Wellsville Shop	6:31	10:50	6:38		4:40
Wellsville	6:35	10:54	6:41	2:45	4:55
Wellsville					
Wellsville Shop	7:38		3:05		
Yellow Creek	7:43				
Hammondsville	7:48				
Irondale	7:56				
Salineville	8:00				
Bayard	8:16				
Alliance	9:30				
Ravenna	10:10				
Hudson	11:02				
Cleveland	12:10				
Wellsville	6:45	11:05	6:51	2:56	5:10
East Liverpool	6:57	11:15	7:03	3:08	5:21
Smiths Ferry	7:07	11:25	7:08	3:18	5:31
Cooks Ferry	7:20	11:38	7:21	3:30	5:42
Industry	7:25	11:40	7:22	3:30	5:45
Vanport	7:34	11:53	7:35	3:41	5:56
Beaver	7:40	11:59	7:36	3:48	6:00
Cleveland	7:50	12:06	7:42	4:00	6:10
Pittsburgh	8:50	12:55	8:30	4:55	6:46

Express Sleeping Cars are run on Nos. 337 and 342, and Parlor Cars on Nos. 337 and 342 between Pittsburgh and Cleveland via Yellow Creek and Alliance. No. 338 connects at Rochester for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown, Niles, Warren, Ashtabula and intermediate stations. No. 340 for Erie, Ashtabula and intermediate stations.

Nos. 335 and 337 connect at Bayard for New Philadelphia, and stations on Tuscarawas Branch. Nos. 340 and 360 connect with Nos. 335 and 337 at Wellsville.

L. F. LOREE, General Manager, E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent.  
127-93-H. PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

For time cards, rates of fare, through tickets, baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains apply to any agent of the Pennsylvania Lines.



Time table effective January 16, 1899. Trains daily except Sunday. Central time.

Lv. Lisbon.	Ar. N. Galilee.
No. 34.....	2 20 p. m.
No. 36.....	6 50 a. m.
No. 36.....	11 45 a. m.
No. 9.....	8 30 a. m.
No. 33.....	5 15 p. m.
No. 35.....	6 45 a. m.

CONNECTIONS AT NEW GALILEE.  
Connections at New Galilee with Pennsylvania Co's. trains to and from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Pittsburgh, Beaver Falls, East Liverpool, Wellsville, Bellaire, Alliance, Canton, Chicago, Erie, New Castle, Ashtabula, Youngstown, and intermediate points.  
K. E. BARINGER, General Passenger Agent.

# The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O

President—DAVID BOYCE.  
Vice President—J. M. KELLY  
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.  
Asst. Cash'r—Thos. H. FISHER.

# BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON  
J. M. KELLY, O. O. VODREY.  
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON  
JAS. N. VODREY

Capital, - - - \$100,000  
Surplus, - - - 50,000

# General Banking Business

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent

193 Washington Street.

**ALL THE NEWS** In the NEWS REVUE

# UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others? The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours and union labor employed.



## CONDITIONS IN MANILA.

### Nuts to Be Cracked In Americanizing the Filipinos.

#### THEIR QUEER HABITS AND CUSTOMS

Various Kinds of Conveyances in Use—How Goods Are Carried—The Draft Animals—Cheap Fares For Riding—How to Get a Carriage—Sanitary Requirements.

The New York Post's correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of Feb. 1 about the habits and customs in the city and their effect on the Americanization of the natives, says:

Horses are not used in Manila for draft animals, and freight trucks, spring wagons, etc., are unknown. Everything is on two wheels in the vehicle line except the victoria pleasure carriages, and these all have an undercut for the forward wheels. Narrow streets render this imperative. If the Americans introduce trucks, only the light, undercut style will be practicable. The art of carrying burdens upon the head—for it certainly is an art—must be hereditary. Children practice it at an early age, and when 10 years old are already experts. I have seen women carry jars 18 inches tall in this way without touching them with the hands, and I have seen a basket project far over to one side, balanced by a heavy object in the other end. Anything under 50 pounds always goes on top of the head.

Next in the scale of burden bearers are the cargadores, or Chinese and Filipino coolies, who carry heavy articles suspended from poles across the shoulders. What the thousands of men engaged in this work in the city can accomplish in moving heavy goods is truly wonderful. Everything bought in the stores is carried home in this way if it weighs less than 300 pounds or is not too bulky to be handled. Even this limit of weight is exceeded by having several cargadores work together. I have seen four of them trotting along the street with a piano swinging from ropes between them. Sideboards, huge marble topped tables, iron sofas, cases of beer, bales of hemp and an infinite variety of things are handled in the same way. Ten cents for a short distance, equal to a nickel of our money, is all they ask for their services. In this way several thousand men do the work of 100 delivery wagons. A family on the move looks like a Roman triumph, with the soldiers carrying the loot of a captured city. Nothing is covered up, and a complete inventory may be had of the mover's household effects.

Everything not practicable for the cargadores to handle is carried on two wheeled drags drawn by water buffaloes or carabaos. These are short legged, stocky animals, somewhat resembling cows, with hide the color of an elephant and almost devoid of hair. The neck is long and the head slender and crowned with huge, deeply wrinkled horns forming a perfect crescent. The patient ox of our country is hysterical in comparison with the utter calm of the water buffalo. It could win a slow race from a tortoise, yet it accomplishes wonders in transporting goods. A plain bow of wood on straight shafts lies loosely across its neck. A small hempen cord tied to its nose or to one of its horns completes its harness, and with this its master drives it, by some system I have not yet mastered, though apparently by merely shaking the rope on the side toward which he wishes it to turn, or if riding it by slapping it on the back with the hand.

Slowly and majestically it plods along, shaking its crescent horned head from side to side and in a way almost marvelous avoiding locking the points into the wheels of passing vehicles. Why there are not many accidents I cannot understand, for I have myself only escaped impalement several times by my agility; but, except when on rare occasions one of them becomes frightened and starts down the street at a lumbering gait, they are less dangerous to pedestrians than the little ponies drawing passenger vehicles.

The buffalo loves the water and may often be seen taking a bath, with just its nose and horns projecting above the surface. Without it the skin gets dry and hard in the hot sun, and the brute lies down in the street until its comfort is ministered to with a few buckets of water from a hydrant. It may easily be imagined what an obstruction to traffic in the narrow streets of the business part of town these buffalo carts have become. The American papers demand that they be confined to the less traveled streets, but this effort at Americanization has not thus far been successful, one reason for which being that the main thoroughfares are often the only connecting links between different parts of the city. To drive them from these might require them to make quite a detour, with the result that they would arrive the day after tomorrow instead of tomorrow, as they do now.

Next in the upward scale is the Filipino pony, used almost exclusively for passenger purposes. This diminutive and much abused animal accomplishes more in proportion to his size than any class of horses I ever saw before. I have seen him pull loads that an ordinary

American horse of twice his size would scarcely be able to move. Two of them attached to a street car seem to bear the same proportion of size as the mice that drew Cinderella's pumpkin coach, yet they trot along with the car at good speed, and when it is ready to start, after a halt, they tug and strain at it as though they would pull themselves out of the harness.

Their great defect is a somewhat ugly temper and an obstinacy that makes them balk frequently; but this, I think, is due to the fact of never having been properly broken and to the ignorance of the native drivers of the art of handling horses. Two troops of cavalry have been mounted on these ponies, and they seem to be doing excellently with them, though it is somewhat smile provoking to see a lusty American cavalryman astride a little rat that scarcely keeps the man's feet off the ground. I have been told that the Spaniards once undertook to improve the breed by importing Arabians, but that the money appropriated went the way of all public funds in Spanish hands, the net result being the importation of a few cheap horses, one of which brought the glanders and spread it all over the island. If transportation methods are to be Americanized, better horses will have to be introduced.

Besides the street or tram cars that these little ponies drag through the crowded streets, the drivers warning pedestrians to flee from danger with incessant squawking of a bamboo whistle, progress is made in a multitude of conveyances. There are three classes of two wheeled passenger vehicles—the carromato, the calisa and the quilez—each drawn by one horse. The former two are different styles of cart, having a single seat, facing to the front, while the latter is a box covered affair, having two lateral seats, facing the center and intended to accommodate four people, if they are not too large, as many Americans prove to be, the driver sitting in front, at the base of the shafts. A heavyweight in the rear of the quilez will bring the shafts up over the horse's head until they point about 20 degrees above the horizon. This is considered a good excuse for balking on the part of the willful animal. I have seen the sudden entry of a generously proportioned American lift the horse off his feet and bring the rear of the quilez to the ground. Progress is naturally slow under such circumstances. There are several hundreds of these vehicles in Manila.

No one ever walks here any distance. The Americans are considered wonderful walkers by the residents and also wonderfully foolish for being so. And no doubt they are, for walking under a tropical sun is unwise when riding is so cheap. A quilez may be had for 40 cents (Mexican) an hour, equal to 20 cents, with half that rate for additional hours. Alhambra cigarettes and lessons in Spanish from the driver included. A four wheeled victoria, mild or visavis, costs 60 cents for the first hour and 40 cents for additional hours, but it is not easy to secure one, as they are not numerous. There is only one way to get a conveyance, and that is to go out into the highways and byways and gather it in whenever an empty one goes by without the driver stuffing his fingers into his mouth to indicate that he is going to "chow." There is no carriage company and no stable where an order can be left, and it is almost impossible to have a carriage engaged for a specific hour. Even if such arrangements were actually made, the chances are the driver would hire out to the first man hailing him on the street while on his way to keep the appointment. Here is another nut for the Americanizers to crack—viz. utter lack of responsibility, which is a prominent feature of the Filipino character. The muchacho, the cochero, the cosinero and all the other ones are absolutely and utterly unreliable.

Then there is the commercial custom of asking twice as much for goods as the dealer is willing to sell them for. This is an orientalism that is not confined to the ex-Spanish possessions, yet it is so thoroughly a characteristic of the Filipino that he carries it into every transaction of his life, and we see the highest exposition of it just now in the apparent attitude of Aguinaldo, and his army in opposition to the United States. I have myself attempted Americanization in this respect on a small scale by going out of a store and refusing to purchase; then the dealer came down to my offer of 50 per cent of the original price. I would like to see a few good American stores started here, with delivery service, wrapping paper, string, one price for goods and clerks that wait on customers and do not permit them to wander all over the place hunting for some one to sell them goods.

Another important feature of Americanization would be the sanitation of the city, whose air now reeks with sewer gas and the effluvia of kitchen refuse and all manner of filth. A more filthy place than Manila was when the Americans entered it would be difficult to conceive. Much has been done to purify it, but the habits of the people must be revolutionized. Strange to say the Spaniards are even worse than the Filipinos in some respects. Only yesterday an inspecting officer found a Spanish physician's house where the kitchen was not ten feet from an open cesspool, so offensive that the officer could scarcely stand it long enough to

give the doctor orders to abate the nuisance. Personally very clean, so far as bathing their bodies is concerned—and frequent bathing is the royal road to health in this country—the people are surrounded with filth which they make no effort to remove. To make an American city of Manila in this respect would be a herculean task.

The eradication of smallpox will be another difficult task. One is likely to stumble upon a case in the back room of any of the thousands of Filipino joints throughout the city. It is probably here that our soldiers have picked it up, or because their washing has been done in such places. Systematic health inspection, with severe penalties for concealing smallpox cases, accompanied by general compulsory vaccination, would be necessary to reduce this evil to a minimum. Let not the Americanizers begin their self appointed task with their eyes shut.

#### MEXICO'S SIGN LANGUAGE.

Gestures With a Meaning Understood by Every Tribe.

Mexico is a land of many tongues, but above the Indian dialects and Spanish there is one universal language—the language of signs. It is the most expressive of all—the Mexican eye and hand are eloquent members. It is capable of infinite variation. Its shadings and suggestions are beyond all translation. But there are certain gestures that have a fixed meaning, a significance well understood by every nation and every tribe from Guatemala to Texas.

A general upward movement of the body, shoulders shrugged, eyebrows raised, lips pouted and palms outspread, varies in meaning from "I don't know and I don't care" to a most respectful, "Really, sir, I do not understand you."

The index finger moved rapidly from right to left generally before the face means "No more" or simply "No." To move the right hand palm outward from the body toward another person means "Just wait; I'll be even with you yet."

The index finger on the temple moved with a boring twist means "He's drunk."

The right hand held to the lips, three fingers doubled, thumb and little finger erect, varies from "He drinks" to "Have one with me."

To move the open hand over the cheek in imitation of a razor has reference to the idiom "playing the barber" and means "to flatter."

All four fingers and the thumb held points together and moved toward the mouth means "to eat."

The right hand held before the face, the two middle fingers moving rapidly, is a familiar salutation—"Modern Mexico."

#### FELLING BIG TREES.

The Methods by Which the Woodsman Brings Them Down.

The chopper approaches the tree with a plumb line. If the top does not lean more than two feet in the case of a large tree or more than four in the case of a small one, he considers that he can fell it in any direction he may desire. He then views the ground and selects the most promising "lay out," and the undercut is made exactly facing it. The "undercut" usually extends about one-third through, and then the tree is sawed in from the back to meet it.

When the two cuts are within six inches of meeting, the saw is removed, and the tree is wedged up until the top passes the center of gravity, when it falls by its own weight, easily breaking the strip of wood remaining.

Where the surface of the ground is such that it is necessary for the butt and the top to strike the ground simultaneously, the stump is snubbed off at the undercut, which provides a slanting surface, so that the butt has no place to rest and perforce slides to the ground.

If the tree needs to be rolled off to one side, half the undercut is slanted, and a pile of chips is placed on the flat surface of the other half. The result never fails to manifest the efficacy of this device. Again, by leaving one side of the undercut wood between the undercut and the saw cut thicker than the other, the tree may be drawn considerably away from its natural course.

#### A Possible Clew.

"The dread of something after death," of which Hamlet spoke, probably referred to the coffin trust now in process of formation.—Philadelphia

#### A Pretty Good Country.

She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's lively in city an' dell.  
In spite o' the taxes  
Fer grindin' war axes  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
She's well on the shore, an' she's well on the sea;  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!

She's movin' along, is the country;  
She's got a good story to tell.  
The Philippine heathen  
Will shortly cease breathin';  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Just take her all round—on the land an' the sea—  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!

She's movin' along, is the country;  
That's a fine, ringin' chorus to swell!  
The worst of her troubles  
Air breakin' like bubbles;  
She's tollable—tollable well!  
Though she ain't half as great as she's goin' to be,  
She's a pretty good country fer you an' fer me!

—F. L. Stanton in Atlanta Constitution.



Walking the Floor.

When a business man gets to the point where he cannot sleep at night, where he is so shattered of nerve that it is torture to even remain in his bed, and he has to get up and pace the floor—it is time for that man to bring himself up with a round turn. If he does not, it means nervous prostration and mental, if not physical, death.

For a man who gets into this condition there is a remedy that will brace him up, put him on his feet and make a man of him again. It is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It goes to the bottom of things. It searches out the first cause. When a man is in this condition you can put your finger on one of two spots and hit that first cause—the stomach or the liver or both. This great medicine acts directly on these spots. It promptly transforms a weak stomach into a healthy one. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes digestion and assimilation perfect. It gives a man an appetite like a boy's. It invigorates the liver. It fills the blood with the life-giving elements of the food, and makes it pure, rich, red and plentiful. The blood is the life current, and when it is filled with the elements that build up a man's tissues, it does not take long to make a man well and strong. It builds firm, muscular flesh tissues and strong and steady nerve fibers. It puts new life, vigor and vitality into every atom and organ of the body. It cures nervous exhaustion and prostration. Nothing "just as good" can be found at medicine stores.

"I had suffered about eleven years with a pain in the back of my head and back," writes Mr. Robert Hubbard, of Varnier, Lincoln Co., Ark. "I suffered for eleven years and spent a great deal of money for doctors and medicine, but did not get relief. Then I tried four bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery' and improved greatly. I sent for five more and now am glad to tell everyone that I am in good health."

#### WITH ONE VOICE.

East Liverpool People Who Have Investigated Are a Unit on the Subject.

The voice of the people is heard all over the land. Trumpet notes of truth. Sounded from East to West.

East Liverpool has joined the throng. Many a citizen lifts his voice in praise.

Enthusiastic people everywhere. Backs relieved of heavy burdens. Nights of suffering, days of misery. Become nights of rest and days of joy.

It's the constant workings of Doan's Kidney Pills.

Are these reports all true? Ask a neighbor who knows.

Here's an East Liverpool man, ask him.

Read what he says: Mr. Thomas Laughlin, of 173 Sophia street, engineer, says: "I caught cold and neglected it—it settled in my back and kidneys, forced me to quit work and almost cost me my life. I could not move without suffering, and often could neither sit, stand or lie for pain. The secretion of the kidneys went wrong, and distressed and annoyed me both night and day. I took medicines for two years but did not get well. When I read of Doan's Kidney Pills I got a box at the W. & W. pharmacy. Noticing some improvement by the time I had taken the first half of the box, I continued until I took four boxes, and my back was all right as well as the urinary trouble. Doan's Kidney Pills are without doubt a grand remedy. I will endorse them at all times. I will substantiate my statement of Doan's Kidney Pills if any one will call at my house to investigate for themselves. My wife had some backache also; she took Doan's Kidney Pills and was cured."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the U. S. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no other.

#### MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Disorders—tailing Men, ery, Impotency, Excesses, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young. Lead a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and cures a CURSE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure. If you do not, we will refund the money. Price 50 CTS. per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price. Circulars free. AJAX REMEDY CO., 12 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

EVERY WOMAN Sometimes needs a reliable monthly regulating medicine. DR. PEAL'S PENNYROYAL PILLS, Are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere \$1.00.

For sale by C. G. Anderson, Druggist.

#### Too Old to Like New Ways.

Uncle James Slightam and wife, a good old fashioned couple living over in Liberty township, Macon county, Kan., have done their cooking for the past 55 years in the old brick fireplace, the same method that was employed by the pioneers in the early part of the century. The other day their children surprised them by sending to the house a magnificent modern steel range, which was put up solidly by the workmen. The old people stood it two days, then had it removed to the smokehouse and went back to their old fireplace to do their cooking, because it was "more convenient and the meals seemed to taste better cooked by it."

## THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

### Finest Print Shop

IN EASTERN OHIO

### We Print Everything.

From an

### Election Sticker

to a

### 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSSED, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

#### OUR WORK EMBRACES

CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

#### Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

#### Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

#### Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell

High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.



# BUSINESS MEN!

The circulation of the NEWS REVIEW is increasing daily. We leave no stone unturned to please our advertisers and subscribers. Our paper daily goes to the most remote parts of the city. We do not fear to advocate any cause which has the solid Rock of Truth and Right as its foundation stone.

HARRY PALMER,  
Owner and Manager.

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

The Knowles, Taylor & Knowles company yesterday shipped a car to Waso, Tex.

A marriage license has been issued to Joseph J. Wilkins and Miss Isabella Wenmouth, of this city.

Doctor Jackman went to Salineville this morning, where he attended the funeral services of the late L. C. Dallas.

Tobe Blumenthal, who has been in the south since January representing the Standard pottery, returned to the city last evening.

Rev. J. P. Logenberger, of Toronto, who has been spending several days in the city on business, returned to his home this morning.

The religious work committee met in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian association last evening. Only routine business was transacted.

George Hamilton, of Fifth street, has received summons to serve on the United States grand jury which convenes in Cleveland next week.

An open circuit on the electric light line near the freight depot, last night, caused the lights in the East End district to be out for several hours.

The occupants of the old Davidson Opera House block have been notified to vacate the premises. Some extensive improvements will be made to the upper part of the building.

J. F. Constans, traveling freight agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco railroad, was in the city today looking after the interests of the road. He left for the east at noon.

A special train was run last evening from Lisbon in order that a large number of Liverpool people, who had been attending the Brunt case, could return home on the midnight train.

Clerk Hanley and Treasurer Herbert were engaged yesterday completing portions of their annual reports, which will be presented to council at their next meeting.

The Schubert Glee club yesterday afternoon pleasantly entertained the members of the high school. The club sang several selections and recitations were delivered by several members of the club.

Harvey O. Allison, of Avondale street, was not the Harvey Allison arrested with other persons at an early hour Monday morning for throwing a bottle through a skylight in the Davidson opera house block.

The board of education will meet as usual next Monday night. It was thought the meeting would be postponed on account of Monday being election day. There will be very little business transacted at the meeting.

J. J. McCormick, general traveling agent of the river division of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road, was in the city several hours yesterday afternoon. He stated freight traffic was very heavy on the road at present, and the outlook for its continuance was bright.

C. A. Ferguson and Mr. Tracey, members of the election board, left for Lisbon this morning, where a meeting of the board was held for the purpose of distributing the ballots which will be used at the election next Monday.

Detective Joe Moore, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh force, was in the city this morning, and scattered the gang of loafers at the passenger station. The company, it is said, is determined to keep all loafers away from the stations along the line and arrests will follow.

Last night's meeting at the Christian church closed the revival services. During the two weeks 19 took membership with the church. The meetings have been interesting and well attended. The pastor announced that he would continue to hold evangelistic services on Sunday evenings for some time.

# The Boston Dep't Store.

## NEW THINGS FOR EASTER.

**New Tailor Made Suits**—Received this week another big shipment of ladies' tailor made suits, in Venetian cloths, Covert cloths and Serges. These come in all the newest colorings and at popular prices—\$7.50 to \$25.

**New Silk Waists**—A choice selection of Taffetta Silk Waists in black and colors. Priced at from \$4 to \$10 each.

**New Kid Gloves**—Our kid glove department is now complete. Here you will find the best values the market affords at 75c, \$1, \$1.50 and \$1.85 a pair. Every pair guaranteed.

**New Wash Shirt Waists**—Already doing a nice business in this department. The style and prices being right they are ready sellers—75c to \$3 each.

**New Belt Buckles**—Our assortment of belt buckles is simply immense, and the prices range from 25c to \$2.

**New Ribbons**—Rich and very choice things in fancy ribbons for crushed belts received today. Priced at 75c, 50c, 45c and 35c a yard.

**New Silks and Dress Goods**—Still they come, and the best of it is, still they go. The people know good things when they see them. You want to see the new arrivals in exclusive silk waist patterns at \$4, \$5, and \$6 a pattern, and also the swell things in Black Silk Grenadines and Black Crepons, priced at \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4 a yard.

Will be pleased to show you these.

# The Boston Dep't Store.

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market.

## BRUNT CASE NEARING A CLOSE.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

"I do not think the facts warranted the killing of Dudley Lee. No one has attempted to justify the conduct of the defendant. George Brunt had nothing to fear from Lee at and before this unfortunate occurrence. Brunt is a lover of fast horses, and is particular about his equipages. That was the inception of this trouble. Lee is a young man away from home; he is discharged; he thinks he is not fully paid; he has no place to go; it is a pitiful situation. The boy says, 'Rinehart I have no home.' He is dejected and goes to Steubenville; he drinks and is drunk; but did he have murder in his heart and did Brunt have any right to believe he had? He goes to Cohen's; there is a story I am not just prepared to believe. Monday he goes to Walsh's, maudlin drunk, and those witnesses knew he was drunk. He was going to ask Brunt for \$5, and if he did not get it he was going to give him his fists. He said the same at the butcher shop, but there was no threat to kill in that.

"Notice the condition of the men when they got down to the walk. If Lee intended to strike Brunt, why didn't he do it? He was in no condition. Brunt knew Lee was not a dangerous man. He had studied him for two months and knew him better than any man in East Liverpool.

"But for the cries of that lady, Mrs. Brunt, this tragedy would never have occurred. She screamed and said: 'George, telephone for the police.' Then the colored boy turned back. We find Brunt running into the house. What for? Had he the spirit of forgiveness? He had the spirit of resentment against Dudley Lee. He had no doubt of the absolute safety of his wife. He goes to the telephone, and thinks his wife is in danger. Why then did he run in the opposite direction for his revolver. Why didn't he go immediately to her assistance? He comes down the stairs knowing his wife is not in the house, and, as we think, sees Dudley Lee on the stairs. George Brunt went in the house thinking his personal feelings had been outraged. He hears the colored man come up the back steps and knows his wife is outside and in no danger. He follows Lee and fires. Not for the purpose of protecting his wife. The moment he fired the shot he knew not whether it had taken effect, but he immediately surrendered to Rigby. That fact shows that he knew his wife was not in danger.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury, I want you to consider carefully; you have a right to consider that he was in Brunt's home or his castle, but Brunt had no right to use this force. The fact that he had a good father and a good mother, and comes of a good family will not protect him. Remember there is another home near Cadiz in which that special bullet did almost as much harm as in the home of George Brunt. They ask you not to send him to prison; but remember, there is a prisoner in a little wooden box who has no hope of earthly pardon."

Court adjourned until 1:30 o'clock.

### THE CHARGE.

Judge Kennedy Gives the Case to the Jury.

Every available bit of space was occu-

pied when court convened this afternoon, the number of women spectators having considerably increased. In charging the jury Judge Kennedy said: "The grand jury charges George Brunt with purposely, unlawfully and maliciously killing Dudley Lee. He says he is not guilty, and he is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is established. The indictment also embraces manslaughter, assault and battery and assault. No conviction can be had until you are convinced beyond a reasonable doubt of his guilt. A reasonable doubt, is an honest uncertainty as to his guilt. It is not speculative but an honest doubt after a careful consideration of the evidence. Absolute certainty is not required; but when the conviction is of a reasonable doubt, the defendant is guilty. They must satisfy you that Dudley Lee was alive on the 24th of October, 1898, and is now dead; that death was caused by the defendant; that the deed was done with malice. If the state can satisfy you of these things, crime is proven, and your verdict must be 'guilty.' Intent to kill must be shown beyond a reasonable doubt. If the state does not satisfy you in each and all of these elements of murder in the second degree, then you must turn to manslaughter. If the state satisfies you beyond the existence of a reasonable doubt, voluntarily in the heat of passion, then the defendant is guilty of manslaughter. He admits the killing, but claims it was in the defense of his wife. Before he is justified, that must be proved by the defense. The law only requires that he furnish a preponderance of the evidence."

Judge Kennedy dwelt upon the fact that evidence to show the good reputation of the defendant had been produced, but said that good character is no excuse for crime. He also states that the mere fact of Dudley Lee being a trespasser did not justify the taking of his life, and ended with these words: "The jury box is no place for sympathy. You are to be guided in your deliberations by the law and evidence."

The jury retired at precisely 3 o'clock.

Gilt edge Easter flowers at  
\* T. B. MURPHY & Son's.

Easter hat, new styles received this week, at  
\* JOSEPH BROS.'

### Treating Lockjaw.

Recently a young man in New Jersey was treated successfully for tetanus by the injection of serum into the brain. That is not the method of treating lockjaw out in Missouri. Several years ago a citizen of Liberty, Mo., was suffering from tetanus. Local physicians failed to relieve him, and Dr. Wood of Kansas City, a gruff old gentleman, was called. Arriving at the home of the patient he found the room full of sympathizing neighbors. The physician proceeded toward the sick man and remarked, "Why in don't you shut your mouth?" at the same time giving him a severe "chuck" under the chin. The effect of the blow caused the mouth to close, and the man soon recovered.—Chicago Post.

Perry's millinery opening, 202 Market St., today and tomorrow.

Gilt edge Easter flowers at  
\* T. B. MURPHY & Son's.

WANTED—Young married man to work on a dairy farm. Must be temperate and furnish good references. Address, giving references, Box 15 East End.

## A RUNAWAY ICE YACHT.

An Exciting Chase and a Narrow Escape From Death.

Some years ago there was a runaway down at Shelter Island in which a young girl was left in the boat with a gale blowing. She tried to throw the sheet loose, but it was frozen and her fingers were too cold, added to which the sheet had fouled the tiller, and she could not bring the boat up into the wind to stop its way, the sail being so set that the boat continued running right along at a terrific rate of speed.

Occupants of the other boats soon realized the position and made chase, gaining slowly, one boat finally being far in the lead of the others by the time the end of the island was left behind. Right in front lay the end of the ice, broken short by the action of the tide water, and there the breakers rolled in, throwing up the anchor ice, dashing it down, and then retreating, sucking it under the floe and packing it up for another break.

For some time it was a question as to whether the chasing boat would catch up with the girl before she was carried over the edge to certain death. But at last the boats came together for one brief second, the girl was snatched by strong arms to the pursuer's yacht, the sheet was eased off in a flash, and, spinning round in its own length, it was set right before the wind instead of reaching into it, just as the runaway dashed over into the anchor ice.

A short, sharp crack gave notice of the parting of the ice beneath the very runners of the now homeward bound savior, and with a long stagger, which only her speed enabled her to withstand, she dashed across the fast opening crack, safe, to be brought up into the wind at a distance, while the late runaway danced, a wreck, among the broken ice. It was one of the close calls of ice yachting which, thank goodness, very seldom occur!—W. P. Pond in Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.

### The Test of Perseverance.

Many girls are employed at the Western Union Telegraph company's main office in filing dispatches and other work requiring no great skill. Now, although they get only the current wages of workers in such employments, there are always many applicants for every vacancy. In view of this fact the company has adopted an interesting method of dealing with applications. Every girl applying is questioned as to her age, education and residence. Furthermore, her height is taken. The facts as to the applicant are then filed for future reference, and she is advised in case she is really anxious for a place to return at the end of four months should she not hear from the company before that time. The reason for this advice is that the list of applications is destroyed every four months.

Many applicants never come a second time. Some, however, come a second, a third or even a fourth time, and, although the officers of the company hold out no special hope to any applicant they do say that here, as elsewhere, perseverance often succeeds. The requirement that the applicant shall appear in person each time is an ingenious means of weeding out those applicants that lack the perseverance, which other things being equal, is likely to make a girl more useful to the company than a girl with less of that quality.—New York Sun.

### Our Children.

"Pauline, what have you done with your doll?"  
"Mother, I have lost it."  
"Well, well!"  
"Oh, but I know where it is! I lost it on purpose, to have the pleasure of finding it!"—Figaro.

Perry's millinery opening, 202 Market St., today and tomorrow.

**BRIGGS**  
**PIANOS**  
SMITH & PHILLIPS  
EAST LIVERPOOL — OHIO  
WITH W. L. THOMPSON & CO.

## Model Grocery Co

JERRY OSTERHOUSE, Prop.

Choicest fresh butter and eggs. Nice new maple molasses. Best switzer and cream cheese. New onions, lettuce, radishes and celery. Everything in the grocery line. Best goods, at reasonable prices.

Cor. Fifth and Broadway,  
EAST LIVERPOOL, O.

## HASSEY'S PLACE.

For Fine Candies.

No stale goods. Fresh every day.

Opposite First National Bank

## One-Half Million Dollars

worth of residences, business blocks, farms and other parts of the earth in the city and vicinity, for sale.

The Hill  
Real Estate Co.  
105 Sixth St., City.

A. H. BULGER,  
Prescription Druggist,  
Sixth and West Market Sts.,  
East Liverpool, Ohio.

## The . . . Northwestern Mutual Life's

New Policy is conceded by all Insurance Journals to be as near perfect as it is possible to make it. For rates and further information address or call on

GEO. H. OWEN & CO.,  
District Agents,  
1st National Bank Building.

## OPERA HOUSE DRUG STORE.

Prescriptions a special feature. Pure drugs and skillful druggists.  
WILL REED, Prop.